Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Vol. 141 No. 8 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — February 23, 1942

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CONSUMERS ARE LEARNING:

There is a big difference between B_1 and the Vitamin B Complex

MR. LAYMAN: With all the talk about vitamins that's going around these days, I've just found out I've been all wrong about a pretty important one.

YOU: What one is that?

MR. LAYMAN: Vitamin B_1. You see, I thought B_1 and the B Complex were the same thing. But a friend of mine has enlightened me. He tells me that there are a whole lot of vitamins in the B Complex, some of which are being produced synthetically.

YOU: That's right. And a number of food and drug products are being made that contain these synthetics.

MR. LAYMAN: Well, from what I've been reading and hearing, not one of these synthetics or any combination of all of them is a *complete* substitute for the Vitamin B Complex. And now when I pay out my money, it will be for a product that gives me the *full* benefit of the *entire* B Complex!

More and more people are becoming aware of the fact that there is no substitute for the entire ***natural Vitamin B Complex. Surveys indicate that public interest in the B Complex MORE THAN DOUBLED in a single six-month period.***

DON'T JUST MEET COMPETITION, BEAT IT— WITH THE ENTIRE B COMPLEX!

Indications are that the public interest in food and drug products that offer the *complete* benefit of the *entire* B Complex is increasing more rapidly today than ever before.

The only known sources of the Vitamin B Complex are natural sources — in fact, the B Complex has been defined as those water-soluble vitamins found naturally in yeast.

Why not plan to give your products the competitive advantages of the *entire* B Complex—with Fleischmann's Yeast Products? It's an established fact that Fleischmann's Bee-Flex Type 321 and Fleischmann's High B Yeasts contain *all* the factors, known and unknown, of the Vitamin B Complex.

HOW WE CAN HELP YOU

The Fleischmann Laboratories have had years of experience studying the Vitamin B Complex and its components. We invite any food or drug manufacturer to make use of our experience and technical knowledge—to consult with us on problems concerning the use of the B Complex in his products.

FLEISCHMANN'S HIGH B YEASTS

Vitamin Potencies Per Gram as Determined by the Fleischmann Laboratories:

Type	*Thiamine*			
200-B	200 I.U.	*Plus*	Riboflavin	70 micrograms
90-B	90 I.U.		Niacin (nicotinic acid)	600 micrograms
50-B	50 I.U.		Pyridoxine (B_6)	85 micrograms
			Pantothenic Acid	200 micrograms

and all the other known and unknown members of the Vitamin B Complex *natural to yeast.*

FLEISCHMANN'S BEE-FLEX TYPE 321

Vitamin Potencies Per Gram as Determined by the Fleischmann Laboratories:

Thiamine (B_1)	170 I.U.	*Plus*	Niacin (nicotinic acid)	500 micrograms
Riboflavin (G)	500 micrograms		Pyridoxine (B_6)	85 micrograms
			Pantothenic Acid	230 micrograms

and all the other known and unknown members of the Vitamin B Complex *natural to yeast.*

STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB
NEW YORK

Health Insurance Plan Before N.Y. Legislature

Albany, Feb. 17, 1942

An ambitious scheme of health insurance for employed persons and their dependents, with the assistance of employer contributions and State and Federal funds, is proposed in assembly bill 1005, introduced by Assemblyman Jack and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The proposed insurance would not be applicable to (a) agricultural labor, (b) domestic service for an employer having less than three employees thus engaged, and (c) after-school service of a minor; nor would it comprise "any person employed under an express contract for a term of not less than one year at total wages for a year in excess of $1,500," or "any person employed at nonmanual work receiving wages in excess of $30 a week."

Funding of the scheme would be

—*Continued on page* 53

Alcohol Standards Of Identity Broadened

OPD Washington Bureau
February 19, 1942

New definitions of neutral spirits and alcohol were promulgated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue today to conform with the wartime program of obtaining alcohol from grain and fruit distilleries.

The new definition was the subject of a recent hearing, but there have been protests that the definitions tended to establish a distinction between alcohol from various sources. A further hearing will be held on this subject February 24, by the bureau, and the announcement of this hearing states that its purpose is to take evidence:—

To amend section 21, class 1, of said regulations (27 CFR 5.21 (a)) in such manner as to modify the standard of identity for "neutral spirits" so as to include certain spirits distilled at less than 190° proof. In view of the potential shortage of neutral spirits for beverage use during the existing emergency, it is the Bureau's purpose to consider whether whiskey, brandy or other spirits now in storage, which were distilled at relatively high proof, as well as spirits hereafter distilled at less than 190° proof, can, by treatment with activated carbon or by other methods, be made sufficiently neutral to be classed as "neutral spirits" for beverage use, and if so, the desirability of such an amendment.

The amendments promulgated today are TD-5116, amending the standards of identity under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, and TD-5117, amending the gauging manual of the

—*Continued on page* 51

Union Carbide and Ford To Make Magnesium

Production of magnesium is planned by Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, this city, and the Ford Motor Company, Detroit. The process, developed by the Union Carbide, utilizes dolomite ore, which is dried then made into briquets with ferrosilicon. These briquets are then treated, either in a type of retort basically similar to that used in refining zinc, or in a specially designed electric furnace.

The process to be used by the Ford company is similar to that employed by the New England Limes Company, Adams, Mass. This process, using dolomite, is one of direct conversion and employs ferrosilicon as the converting agent. It is said to have particular advantages in cost of equipment required and in cost of operation. The main difference in the Ford process has to do with equipment.

Consumer Dept Asked For New York State

Albany, Feb. 16, 1942

A concurrent resolution (No. 1055), introduced in the senate and assembly last week, proposed that the State constitution be amended to provide for establishment of a department of commerce. The resolution has been referred to the committee on judiciary.

Tin Can Use Is Curtailed by M-81

OPD Washington Bureau
February 12, 1942

The War Production Board today ordered a drastic reduction in the manufacture, sale, delivery and use of tin cans. The action, embodied in Conservation Order M-81, is expected to result in a saving of approximately 40 percent of the amount of tin used by the canning industry compared with 1941.

Concurrently, the WPB issued Preference Rating Order No. P-115 granting high priority ratings to canners for repairs, maintenance and expansions to enable the canners to pack the fruits and vegetables provided for in M-81. A rating of A-1-a is granted for emergency repairs to avert spoilage of fruit or vegetables. A rating of A-3 is granted for other repairs, maintenance and expansions. Previously the canning industry operated within P-100, which carried a preference rating of A-10.

Cellophane Curbs Extended 30 Days

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

Restrictions on the use of cellophane and similar transparent materials derived from cellulose have been extended thirty days until March 17. Studies of cellophane uses are being made and either further extension of L-20 or an order to replace it will be issued at the end of the thirty days.

WPB Bars Swapping Of Production Quotas

OPD Washington Bureau, February 19, 1942

Manufacturers whose production has been limited by a War Production Board order cannot increase their production by buying or otherwise obtaining the right to use the quota which has been assigned to another manufacturer in the same field without receiving express permission of the Director of Industry Operations, it was explained in an interpretation of limitation and conservation orders issued by the Division of Industry Operations.

When a company which is operating according to a quota set by a limitation order, such as the order which permits manufacturers of farm machinery to produce a certain percentage of the number of machines which they made in 1940, is sold outright or ownership of the entire business is otherwise transferred, the new owner may continue to operate under the quota if he continues to make the same product at the same plant with substantially the same personnel other than executive officers.

A company subject to quota limitations may not, however, increase its production over the quota limit by receiving an assignment of the quota of another manufacturer without specific permission. An application for permission to use such an assignment of a quota will be regarded and treated as an appeal under the applicable orders. Such appeals should be made jointly in writing to the War Production Board by the parties to the proposed transfer.

Preference Ratings

In order to relieve companies which find it necessary to assign or extend a large number of preference ratings by endorsement on purchase orders from

—*Continued on page* 60

WPB Chemicals Branch Chief Dr. E. W. Reid

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

Appointment of Dr. Ernest W. Reid, Pittsburgh, to be chief of the Chemicals Branch was announced today by William L. Batt, Director of Materials

Dr. Ernest W. Reid

Division of War Production Board. Dr. Reid has been assistant chief of the branch since its organization. He replaces Dr. Edward W. Weidlein,

—*Continued on page* 33

WPB \$1-Year Men Must Earn \$5,600

OPD Washington Bureau
February 17, 1942

Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, today restricted the hiring of dollar-a-year men by war production agencies to persons receiving a salary of at least $5,600 from private industry. Mr. Nelson also decreed that dollar-a-year men may not make any decisions in their government posts affecting the companies which pay their salaries.

Mr. Nelson emphasized that these dollar-a-year men may act only in advisory capacity and therefore may not assume any administrative responsibility or exercise any authority over officials of the War Production Board.

Commodity Specialists

W. L. James, of Tulsa, Okla., has been appointed assistant director of

—*Continued on page* 41

WPB Uses Writ To Get Inventory Data

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

In the first action of its kind yet taken, Federal attorneys acting in Chicago for the War Production Board, last week asked and obtained an order temporarily suspending operations in cadmium and nickel by the Chicago Alloy Products Company, pending hearing on an injunction petition against the company. The order was issued by Federal Judge John P. Barnes and immediately served on the company.

The injunction, if granted, would restrain the company from interfering with agents of the WPB in enforcing a formal order issued by Director J. S. Knowlson, Division of Industry Operations, directing the company to af-

—*Continued on page* 38

TAPPI Discusses Research

Problems arising as a result of the all-out war effort, together with developments of technical processes and other research activities, were discussed at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, held in the Hotel Commodore, this city, February 16-19. R. A. Hayward, of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, was elected president, succeeding W. H. Swanson, of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

Blank & Stoller

R. A. Hayward

Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Vance T. Edwards, of the International Paper Company; secretary, R. G. Macdonald. Elected to the executive committee were:—W. E. Brawn, of the Pejepscot Paper Company; O. P. Gephart, of the Miamisburg Paper Company; C. R. Seaborne, of the Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company; R. S. Wertheimer, of the Longview Fibre Company.

A new process of bleaching paper pulp stock was described in a paper presented by R. R. Fuller, of the Gulf States Paper Corporation, and G. A. Petroe, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

The basic principle of the new process is to add the chlorine to the pulp for bleaching purposes while the pulp is flowing through a piping system and is in a state of turbulence. This method of application, the inventors of the process state, insures a uniform mixture of chlorine and pulp, so that the pulp is evenly treated and the chlorine is used with maximum efficiency. In processes now in common

—*Continued on page* 63

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Feb. 20, 1942	Feb. 13, 1942	Feb. 21, 1941
144.1	**144.2**	**110.7**

Botanical drugs, spices, and gums are somewhat lower than in the previous week; essential oils and aromatic chemicals are down a little. All other groups are unchanged.

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1942

Chinese menthol quoted 70s. per pound. Synthetic menthol, 12s. per pound. Chinese peppermint oil, 77s. 6d.

Nitrate Prices Extended

February prices on domestic nitrate of soda will be extended through March, it was announced late Friday.

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Paraffin Exporters Pay Domestic Price

OPD Washington Bureau
February 20, 1942

Letters have been sent by OPA to exporters of paraffin notifying them not to buy from producers or jobbers at prices in excess of those allowed under price schedule No. 42 for ordinary domestic sales, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said today.

This is in accordance with the terms of the price schedule establishing one set of ceiling prices for all sales made within this country either to domestic consumers or exporters and another somewhat higher set of ceiling prices for export sales to persons in foreign countries and for export sales to persons in the Territories or possessions of the United States.

OPA has received reports that some producers and jobbers have been offering wax to exporters at the higher ceiling applicable only to sales to individuals or concerns outside the continental United States, exclusive of Alaska. Such sales would be clearly a violation of the schedule, Mr. Henderson stated.

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Drug and Chemical Club Elects Reynolds President

William J. Reynolds, of Corroon & Reynolds, was elected president of the Drug and Chemical Club, this city, at a meeting of the board of governors held February 19.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Francis J. McDonough, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works; treasurer, A. J. Smith, of Zweig & Smith, and secretary, S. B. Penick, jr., vice-president of S. B. Penick & Co.

Members elected to the Board of Governors to serve the term ending January 31, 1945, were:—R. B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; S. B. Penick, jr.; Herbert Bye, of M. W. Parsons; together

—*Continued on page* 52

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Innis, Speiden Promotes Cushman and Valley

Adolph Valley has recently been appointed manager of the Cleveland office of Innis, Speiden & Co., this city, taking the place of D. S. Cushman, who has been transferred to New York as assistant manager of sales. Mr. Valley graduated from Ohio State University in 1925 with a Bachelor of Chemical Engineering degree. He started in the Cleveland office of Innis, Speiden in 1933 as salesman.

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Southern Paint Technicians To Meet in Memphis, Tenn.

The annual convention of the Southern States Federation Associates will be held in the Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., February 26-28, not in Atlanta, Ga., as incorrectly stated in the REPORTER February 2.

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Chemical Price Level Eased

Price changes were relatively scarce last week in the markets for chemicals and related materials; no "real" chemical was affected. Reductions and advances were about equal numerically, but the former had slightly the greater weight.

Buying for civilian production was rather easy. Some consumers could not decide whether they were convertible to the big push. It was difficult for many to tell whether they would retain their status quo, go into the army of production, or land on the dump. The mental attitude among producers, as well as consumers, is not yet substantially converted to the demands of war.

Prices were advanced on domestic potato starch, rosin oil, pale gum rosins, fatty acids from castor and cottonseed oils, oils of citronella, cananga, dill, and mandarin, tankage, and dried blood.

Prices were reduced on belladonna root, matricaria, digitalis, dandelion root, anise oil, lemongrass oil, domestic casein, gum turpentine, medium gum rosins, soybean meal, and cottonseed meal in the Southeast.

The result of the changes is shown in the *OPD Price Index* at the top of the column on the left.

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WPB Planning Board Named

OPD Washington Bureau
February 18, 1942

Appointment of three men to form the Planning Board of the War Production Board with authority to formulate and propose policies and programs and to advise the chairman on plans and procedures relating to WPB operations, was announced today by Chairman Donald M. Nelson. Chairman of the Planning Board is Robert R. Nathan, formerly chief of the Requirements Branch of the Division of Statistics. Other members are Thomas C. Blaisdell, jr., assistant director of the National Resources Planning Board, and Fred Searls, jr., industrial consultant with the Ordnance Branch of the War Department.

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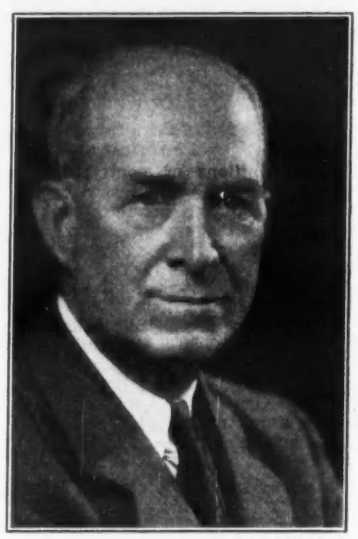
General Aniline Stock Taken Over by U. S.

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

The Treasury Department announced today the vesting in the Secretary of the Treasury of 97 percent of the outstanding shares of General Aniline & Film Corporation of Delaware, one of the country's major dyestuff manufacturers. In the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the real interest in these shares is German.



Kaiden-Keystone
John E. Mack

The shares seized were registered in the names of I. G. Chemie Osmon Aktiengesellschaft, Maatschappij voor Industrie en Handelsbelangen, Chemo Maatschappij voor Chemische Ondernehmungen, Eidgenossische Bank, and two individuals, the late Dr. Carl Bosch, former chairman of the board of the German Dye Trust, and Dr. Hermann Schmitz, present chairman

—*Continued on page* 52

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Defense Materials Price-Index Trend

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of market prices of strategic materials dropped 0.3 percent during the week ended February 14. A 4 percent decline in quotations for manganese ore accounted for the decrease and brought the index for these materials to 144.3 percent of the pre-war average. Index numbers of market prices of strategic and critical materials are:—

(August, 1939=100)

1942.	Strategic.	Critical.
January 17.....	144.3	119.8*
January 24.....	145.0	120.9*
January 31.....	145.1	120.9*
February 7.....	144.7	122.8*
February 14.....	144.3	122.6

* Revised.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Conversion to war production is the order of the day. WPB is stressing this in every way possible. This means curtailing civilian business to where it hurts — and worse — and straining every resource to produce more war materiel fast. Industry is rapidly waking up to this need, and the results in general are quite gratifying, though there is a long way to go yet and there are some oustanding examples of hanging on to business as usual. Nelson has got most of his WPB staff into the spirit, but some other government officials have yet to be "converted."

The conversion gospel is now backfiring on the government. Before Pearl Harbor it was commonly observed that Washington was far more war-minded than the rest of the country. Now the situation seems to be reversed. Recent Axis victories have convinced the American people that they can't sit on the grandstand and watch this war get won, and the reaction is to blame the government for not going whole-hog for war.

The result is a hue and cry for conversion of government to war, elimination of nonessential spending and suspension of normal governmental activities and use of regular employees on war work. The housecleaning in the Office of Civilian Defense was forced by popular protest which was an example of the pressure being brought for the government to stop its business as usual and convert to war activities.

Army Offices Not the War

This authentic but unidentifiable incident is indicative of the extent to which both industry and government must be converted to conversion:—

Last week the WPB called in the office equipment industry, among others, and told them they must get into war production at once. The representative of the manufacturer of a widely used business machine replied that it would be impossible for his company, because one single branch of the army had ordered all the machines he could make in 1942, to say nothing of other government and private orders.

The WPB official told him pointblank that wars have been won before without that kind of office machine; that it is more important that soldiers in the front line get shooting equipment than that officers in Washington have office equipment, and advised that his company cancel its orders and make machine-guns, adding, "Even the army must learn that there is a war on."

Chemical Chiefs Reseated

The reorganization of the Division of Industrial Economy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is important chiefly from an internal administrative standpoint, and will have little or no effect on the relations of business men with the division.

The reshuffling of duties brings new responsibilities to two men long known to the chemical industry. Concannon, formerly chief of the old chemical division under the set-up abandoned last year, retains his title of "Chemical Consultant" and also becomes chief of the chemical section of the durable goods and materials unit. His duties, however, remain chiefly consultive, as he is not responsible for administrative and personnel details.

Thomas W. Delehanty, formerly assistant chief of the old chemical division, moves up from acting chief of the foreign industry reports unit to become chief of a reorganized public utility and service industries unit.

Chemical Plants Studied

A plant facilities section has been set up in the WPB chemical branch. This section, under the direction of Charles T. Thompson, will make a study of all chemical plants in the United States with a view of utilizing the full capacity of the industry for the production of chemicals.

Since the beginning of the defense effort, a number of chemical plants have been forced to discontinue the manufacture of a number of items because of metal shortage, and others, and it is this idle capacity that the new section will attempt to find a use for.

Edward W. Hauts is assisting Mr. Thompson in the survey.

No Growth Statistics

No details as to plant expansions will be released by the War Department in the future. In the past the army has followed a policy of not giving general publicity to sites and products to be manufactured in new defense plants, but this rule did not extend to extensions to existing facilities.

According to a War Department spokesman, all information with respect to plants engaged in war production will be restricted from now on. Maybe that restriction will be, as it is now, as elastic as publicity consciences.

Oil Is Plenty—Elsewhere

Gasoline shortage is being talked again and it is no scare talk this time. The industry itself is really worried over declining stocks in the East. Tankers are being sunk or diverted to war uses, and railroads are using every available tankcar, while stocks pile up, unmoved, in the Midcontinent.

A detailed plan for consumer rationing of gasoline is being worked out, though it probably will not be put into effect for several weeks, at least.

Fuel oil stocks are in even worse condition, and the industry has recommended priorities on fuel oil, which means rationing at the wholesale level. All industries which can convert to coal are being urged to do so, reversing last Winter's rule, and may be forced to convert in some cases. No new industrial installations of oil-burning equipment will be permitted, and probably the ban will be extended to home-heating units in the East.

Rubber Not Bouncing

Censorship begets rumors, so maybe it is only the necessary policy of military secrecy imposed on the synthetic rubber program which has given rise to so many grapevine charges about it. Maybe enough printable facts will come out of current and proposed investigations to quiet loose talk. But it is no secret that there is a big tussle going on between the rubber industry and the petroleum industry over which one shall have control of the plants to be financed with government funds.

Government officials naively proposed that oil companies make butadiene and styrene, the principal raw materials, and that the rubber companies synthesize and fabricate the rubber. But it's not as simple as that. The rubber companies say they should have control of the entire process to make it an integrated industry, while the oil companies fear that unless they control the rubbermaking plants the rubber industry may return to the use of natural crude rubber some day and leave them with no market for their butadiene and styrene. Now, it seems, certain large chemical companies say that the entire synthetic rubber business from start to finish is a chemical industry and that by rights they should buy petroleum fractions from the oil industry and sell synthetic rubber to the tire-makers and other fabricators.

While this three-sided tug-of-war is going on a hunk of the business has been copped off by a rank outsider—Henry J. Kaiser, the Wonder Boy of Palo Alto, who is already mixed up in heavy construction, ship-building, cement-making, and magnesium production. Also seeking a lien on Jesse

—*Continued on page* 37

Synthetic Rubber Lag Perturbs the Senate

OPD Washington Bureau
February 19, 1942

An investigation of the synthetic rubber program was started by a senate committee this week, and another and more detailed senate investigation was asked, as Congress appears to be genuinely alarmed over recurrent reports that something is wrong with the synthetic rubber program and that it is not going forward as rapidly as it should.

The special senate committee investigating the national defense program, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, took up the matter in closed sessions this week and on Tuesday will begin open hearings. At the same time Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa introduced a resolution for another special senate committee to investigate both the synthetic rubber and the alcohol production programs, declaring that these subjects are so complicated and so interrelated as to warrant more detailed study than the Truman committee can devote to them.

In the house, the standing petroleum subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee, headed by Rep-

—*Continued on page* 42

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Rubber Cultivation Pushed in Congress

OPD Washington Bureau
February 19, 1942

Congressional action was speeded this week on a bill to authorize the Department of Agriculture to experiment in the planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants anywhere in the Western Hemisphere, following President Roosevelt's veto, Tuesday, of a bill granting such authority for use only in the United States.

The President said in his veto message that the bill conflicted with the policy of the United States as expressed in agreements at the recent Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro which contemplate joint governmental action in developing sources of strategic materials throughout this hemisphere. As originally passed by the senate the bill would have applied to the entire hemisphere, but the house amended it to apply only to the United States. No opposition was expected to the revised measure.

The selection of guayule (*Parthenium argentatum*) for the major share of rubber-plant cultivation is questioned as to its wisdom by advocates of the Russian dandelion (*Taraxacum kok-saguz*) and those who favor some other botanical source. The rubber-plants of the world are numerous. Many of them have been

—*Continued on page* 42

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Madagascar Graphite Uses Are Restricted

OPD Washington Bureau
February 17, 1942

Madagascar flake graphite can be used only for the manufacture of crucibles and the crucibles only for the war effort, according to the terms of order M-61 issued today by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations. All supplies of the material must be imported, the order sets out, and present supplies are not sufficient to last indefinitely without drastic control of use.

The order provides that effective upon issuance, Madagascar flake graphite of crucible cannot be used for any purpose other than crucibles, and after February 23, 1942, crucibles cannot be made of this material except upon specific authorization. The order is not retroactive in this regard, and manufacture started before the effective date can be completed.

The order makes the Metals Reserve Company sole importer of crucible grade Madagascar flake graphite. Manufacturers must apply monthly on Forms PD-303A and 303B for specific authorization to make crucibles and suppliers to make deliveries which the manufacturer is authorized to receive. Army, Navy and other governmental contracts are exempted from the restrictive provisions of the order.

Ammo. Sulphate Resale Margin $6.50 Per Ton

A maximum resale price margin on sulphate of ammonia of $6.50 per ton above the original cost and transportation, was requested last week by the Office of Price Administration, in a letter sent to all fertilizer manufacturers, mixers, brokers and wholesalers.

The letter supplemented one of May 22, 1941, sent to producers, sales agents and brokers, which requested that original sales of sulphate be restricted to not more than $28 a ton at inland ovens and $29 at ports, on contract business, with spot prices $1 higher.

In determining original costs the resellers were asked to use the lowest of the following sums:—Actual price and transportation charge paid by the resellers for his purchase of sulphate; the base price of $28 per ton, plus the

—*Continued on page* 61

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OPA Price Ceilings To Remain in Effect

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

Price schedules issued by the Office of Price Administration since its creation on April 11, 1941, will remain in effect under terms of the emergency price control act of 1942 and must continue to be observed, Leon Henderson, Administrator, announced today. Violators of either the existing schedules or new regulations will be subject to criminal penalties, civil suits for damages, and injunctions. There have been 105 price schedules issued by the OPA, out of which a few have been revoked.

Henceforth, price control orders issued by the OPA will take one of two forms:—(a) Maximum price regulations (these will be similar to the price schedules already issued); and (b) temporary maximum price regulations, which will remain in effect for sixty days.

In issuing the maximum price regulations the administrator must ascertain and consider the prices prevailing for the commodity in question between October 1 and October 15, 1941, sub-

—*Continued on page* 33

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Explosives Users Must Get License March 1

OPD Washington Bureau
February 19, 1942

The Bureau of Mines has completed preparations for putting into effect the reenacted wartime explosives law, and all users and distributors of commercial explosives must obtain individual licenses by March 1.

Licenses may be obtained from county clerks and other officials authorized to adminster oaths in some 3,000 counties, and eventually some 10,000 licensing agents will be designated. An Explosives Control Division has been created in the health and safety branch of the bureau, with C. E. Nighman as chief. Mr. Nighman is a mining engineer and was formerly acting assistant to a director of the Bureau of Mines.

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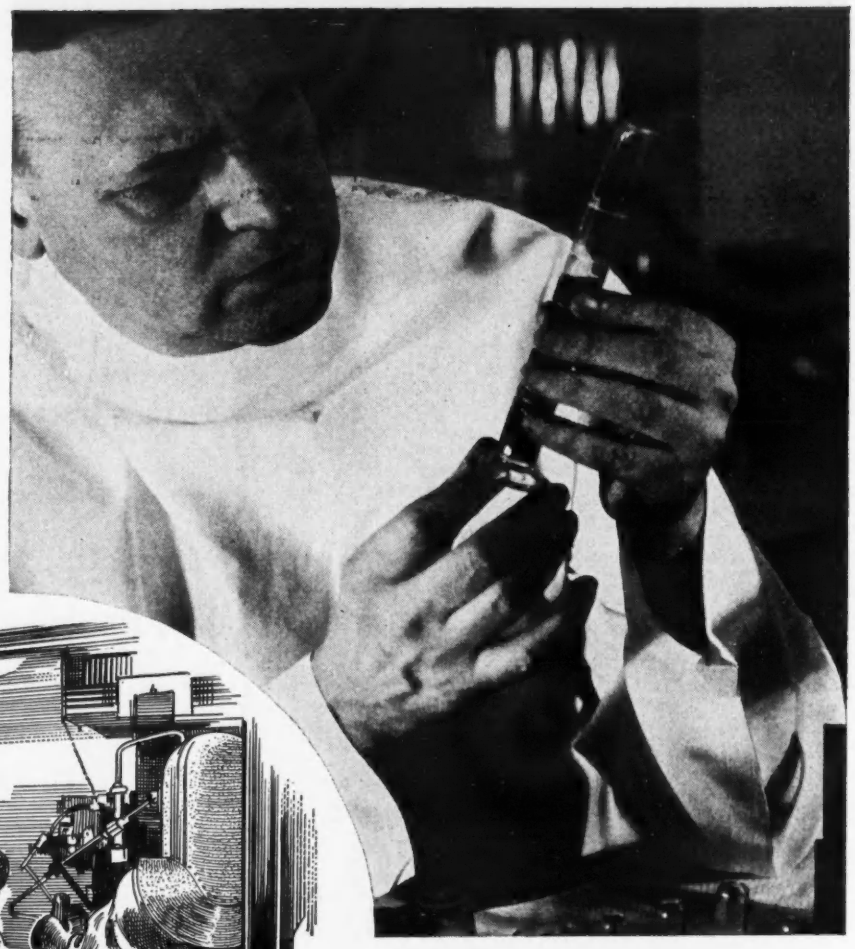
Marine Bureau Amends Explosives Regulations

OPD Washington Bureau
February 18, 1942

The Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation today promulgated a long list of amendments to its regulations for packaging, labeling, and stowing explosives, combustible liquids, and dangerous chemicals when shipped by water.

Most of the amendments are of a technical nature and some are temporary and will remain in effect only during the war. One of the most important wartime amendments is permission to use second-hand single trip steel containers if retested and found satisfactory in accordance with regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This will permit the reuse of single trip containers particularly for export and lend-lease shipments, and is expected to result in a considerable saving of steel.



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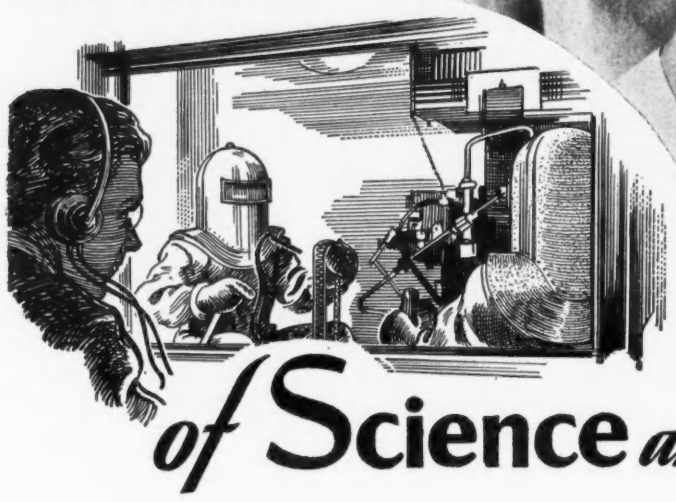

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REMEMBER ▪ ▪ ▪ March 12, 1942 . . . Waldorf-Astoria . . . 17th Annual Drug and Chemical Trade Banquet . . . bigger and better than ever. Write—John C. Ostrom, Secretary, New York Board of Trade, 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y. Or phone—COrtlandt 7-1413.

Economy Div. Revamped By Commerce Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

In a move to simplify its administrative setup, the Division of Industrial Economy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was today reorganized by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

Under the old setup, because of limited personnel, Everett G. Holt, rubber expert and industrial consultant to the rubber industry, acted also as chief of the Consumption Materials Unit, with administrative duties relating to a long list of commodities other than rubber.

The Consumption Materials Unit has been merged with the old Merchandise Unit under the reorganization and becomes the Consumption Goods and Materials Unit. Fletcher H. Rawls, formerly chief of the Merchandise Unit, is head of the new unit and will devote his entire time to the administrative end of the work.

A Durable Goods and Materials Unit, with Phillips A. Hayward as administrative chief, takes the place of the old Durable Finished Goods Unit and the Durable Materials Unit. Mr. Hayward had been head of the Durable Materials Unit.

H. D. McCoy, formerly chief of the Durable Finished Goods Unit, is now assistant chief and administrative officer of the division. This change will permit Robert F. Martin, head of the division, to devote more time to policy matters and liaison work with the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board and other defense agencies.

Another group in the reorganization is the Public Utility and Service Unit, with T. W. Delahanty as administrative chief. Mr. Delahanty has been serving as acting chief of the Export-Import Market Information Unit, which is discontinued along with the old Public Utilities Unit of the Bureau.

A new Industry Reports Unit will take over the work formerly handled by the Export-Import Market Information Unit and will handle domestic and foreign industry reports

—*Continued on page* 33

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Margarin Manufacturers Association Revived

OPD Washington Bureau
February 19, 1942

The National Association of Margarin Manufacturers has been reorganized and has opened temporary offices in Washington in the Munsey building in charge of Dr. J. S. Abbott, secretary and director of research.

For seventeen years prior to 1937 Dr. Abbott was secretary of the Institute of Margarin Manufacturers. Some time after the National Association of Margarin Manufacturers was established in 1936, the Institute of Margarin Manufacturers was dissolved and Dr. Abbott was employed by the new organization with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio. Still later the National Margarin Institute was founded with headquarters in Chicago, and during the past year the National Association of Margarin Manufacturers has been dormant. The National Margarin Institute was dissolved by its members on Dec. 31, 1941.

The reorganized National Association of Margarin Manufacturers now has thirteen members as contrasted with nine members in earlier periods of its existence, and includes some members of the former National Margarin Institute.

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Tung Oil Preference Order Is Extended

OPD Washington Bureau
February 17, 1942

General Preference Order M-57, which restricts deliveries of tung oil to orders having a preference rating of A-2 or better, or for certain specified uses, has been extended to April 15, 1942. The order was issued on January 8, 1942, and without the extension, which was effective on February 14, would have expired on February 15.

Luminescence, Fluorescence, and Phosphorescence in Paints

(*Continued from February* 16 *issue*)

(This instalment is the report on "Luminous Coatings" by subcommittee No. 43 of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, submitted February 9, 1942, for publication in the Official Digest of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs and to be discussed at an open meeting of the committee in New York around the middle of March, to which interested parties will be invited.)*

The purpose of this report is to describe luminescent paints and coatings from the standpoint of their known properties and uses at the present time, and to indicate their practical value and limitations. It is designed particularly for those persons interested in the manufacture and use of luminescent coatings. Photoluminescent coatings only are considered, and those containing radioactive materials are not included.

Definition of Terms

Luminescent Coatings (excluding radioactive materials) — Luminescent coatings are coatings which have the property of converting radiant energy of short wavelength, such as black light, to visible light. They may be further subdivided into fluorescent and phosphorescent coatings.

Fluorescent Coatings — Fluorescent coatings are those luminescent coatings which emit useful light only during activation by black light. Such coatings may have some afterglow, but it is not long enough to be considered of practical value.

Phosphorescent Coatings—Phosphorescent coatings are those luminescent coatings which glow when activated by short-wave visible as well as black light and continue to glow for appreciable intervals after the exciting light source is extinguished. In order to be considered phosphorescent, the afterglow must have a useful length from a few minutes to twelve hours or more.

Phosphorescent coatings are divided into two classes:—

Phosphorescent Coatings, type A—Type A phosphorescent coatings have a high brightness during the first few minutes after excitation ceases and the useful afterglow is relatively short, usually two hours or less.

Phosphorescent Coatings, type B—Type B phosphorescent coatings have a relatively low brightness shortly after excitation ceases, and the useful afterglow is relatively long, usually from two or twelve hours.

Black Light—Black light is the popular designation for the invisible near-ultraviolet radiant energy most commonly used to produce fluorescent and phosphorescent effects. Its spectral range is approximately 3200A to 4200A.

Fluorescent Coatings

Inorganic Pigments

While a number of inorganic materials are fluorescent and useful as pigments, those of principal practical value are zinc sulphide or combined zinc and cadmium sulphides. Such pigments compare with lithopone or other zinc sulphide pigments in their paint-making properties and characteristics. They are relatively fine in particle size, may be incorporated in binders (vehicles) on standard paint milling equipment and yield normal paints.

A range of fluorescent colors extending from green through yellow, orange, and deep-red is available. The colors of the pigments in visible light do not correspond to their fluorescent color. In some cases organic dyes or other tinting materials are added to modify either the color in visible light or the fluorescent color. The addition of such tinting agents may somewhat decrease the fluorescent intensity.

Inerts or extenders of the quality used in paints may also be added to modify the physical characteristics of the liquid paint but only at some sacrifice in fluorescent intensity. Under some conditions of exterior exposure in certain vehicles there is a tendency to darken with accompanying loss of fluorescence.

From the standpoint of toxicity, these pigments are no more hazardous than other regularly used paint pigments.

Organic Dyes and Pigments

The most important organic compounds that fluoresce are dyes. Many dyes give a brilliance under black light that is not equaled by any known natural minerals and by very few, if any, luminescent pigments. Dyes in powder form rarely fluoresce as brilliantly as when applied to textile fibers. Luminescent coatings are prepared by dispersing spirit- or oil-soluble dyes in binders. The most important groups of spirit-soluble dyes are:—(a) rhodamine, (b) rosin, (c) auramine, (d) thioflavin, (e) phosphin.

The oil-soluble dyes used are limited chiefly to oleates or stearates of fluorescent basic dyes. For greater light-fastness but with some sacrifice in fluorescent brilliance, organic pigments are used. They are represented by (a) sodium red lake C toner, (b) rhodamine tungstate lake, (c) auramine tungstate lake.

Metallo-organic compounds, as the zinc salt of 8-hydroxyquinolin, have been used in England. Experiments have shown that molybdate lakes also fluoresce, and these may assume practical importance in the future. Other organic materials show fluorescence but their practical importance remains to be demonstrated.

While a wide range of shades can be obtained with fluorescent dyes on textiles, at present in formulating coatings the choice of these dyes is limited, due to their lack of solubility in nonaqueous mediums. Chemical modifications to make them spirit- or oil-soluble may result in loss of fluorescent properties.

These organic fluorescent dyes have very little resistance to sunlight and consequently their use outdoors must of necessity be limited. Exposure to direct sunlight results in rapid loss of fluorescent characteristics. The metallo-organic compounds are reported to have somewhat improved weather resistance.

None of the organic compounds under discussion shows useful phosphorescent properties. Where phosphorescence is desired, inorganic pigments must be used.

Fluorescent dyes are generally considered to have a low degree of toxicity and have been used in the past in coating compositions without any difficulty in this respect.

Characteristics and Limitations

Fluorescent coatings have been employed in the theatrical field for many years to obtain unusual lighting, decorating, and staging effects. Their potential value for novelties and in the advertising field is recognized. They are being used for direction guides during blackouts on instrument dials, maps, and charts where black light activation is practical. The range of colors is wide and the fluorescent brilliance varies with the power of the black light.

The usefulness of these finishes is limited by the availability, portability, and cost of the black-light units. Fluorescent coatings will pick up to nearly full intensity of luminescence with a flash of activating black light. In general the faster this pick up, the shorter the afterglow when the exciting light is extinguished.

From the standpoint of durability, fluorescent coatings are quite permanent when used in doors, without exposure to direct sunlight. When used outdoors, or under conditions of exposure to direct sunlight, coatings

—*Continued on page* 44

* Joseph J. Mattiello, chairman; Maj. Peter Rodyenko, Austin O. Allen; Eugene W. Beggs, Guido Henry, Samuel Hibben, Carlton Rose, Frederick C. Schmutz, R. A. Shive, George F. A. Stutz, and (ex officio) Robert J. Moore, general chairman of the club's technical committee.

Research Analyzed On Industrial Basis

An analytical commentary on the meaning of the term, "research," in its industrial applications was presented by Dr. George O. Curme, jr., vice-president of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, February 20, in the symposium on "Research" conducted by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry with

Dr. George O. Curme, Jr.

the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. The broad application of the term is confusing in respect of its defining, Dr. Curme said. Elaborating this point he continued:—

"Research" is a term which is not limited to chemistry or even to science. We have today research in the motion picture industry, in advertising, in banking, and in many unsuspected places. If a definition of research sufficiently broad to meet all of these uses were to be made, it would amount to "finding out what one wishes to know." Such general terms are valuable, but is a real loss when a precise, specific term acquires so general a meaning that it is

—*Continued on page* 38

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Steel Container Advisory Group Formed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

The formation of a Steel Container Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee was announced today by the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees.

The government presiding officer of this committee is J. R. Taylor, chief of the metals and glass unit of the Containers Branch. Members are as follows:—

F. T. Barton, Jones & Laughlin Steel Barrel Company, Bayonne, N. J.; S. A. Bennett, Bennett Manufacturing Company, Chicago; R. L. Brammer, Wheeling Corrugating Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; C. W. Casey, Stainless Steel Products Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Connelly, Petroleum Iron Works, Sharon, Pa.; T. W. Floyd, Wilson & Bennett Manufacturing Company, Chicago; H. W. Lees, Draper Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; D. F. Manion, jr., Manion Steel Barrel Company, Rouseville, Pa.; Fred Richman, Florida Drum Company, Pensacola, Fla.; H. P. Thelan, Owens-Illinois Can Company, Toledo, Ohio; F. O. Wahlstrom, Southern States Iron Roofing Company, Savannah, Ga., and L. B. Keplinger, Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York.

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Burlap Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

The War Production Board today amended the burlap order (M-47) to make available additional supplies of burlap bags for bagging wool, peanut seed and seed potatoes. This is the third amendment to the order. The original order made available to wool growers only 2,500,000 yards of bags, as against estimated needs of 5,000,000 yards. The quantity of burlap made available for peanut seed and seed potatoes was also short of needs.

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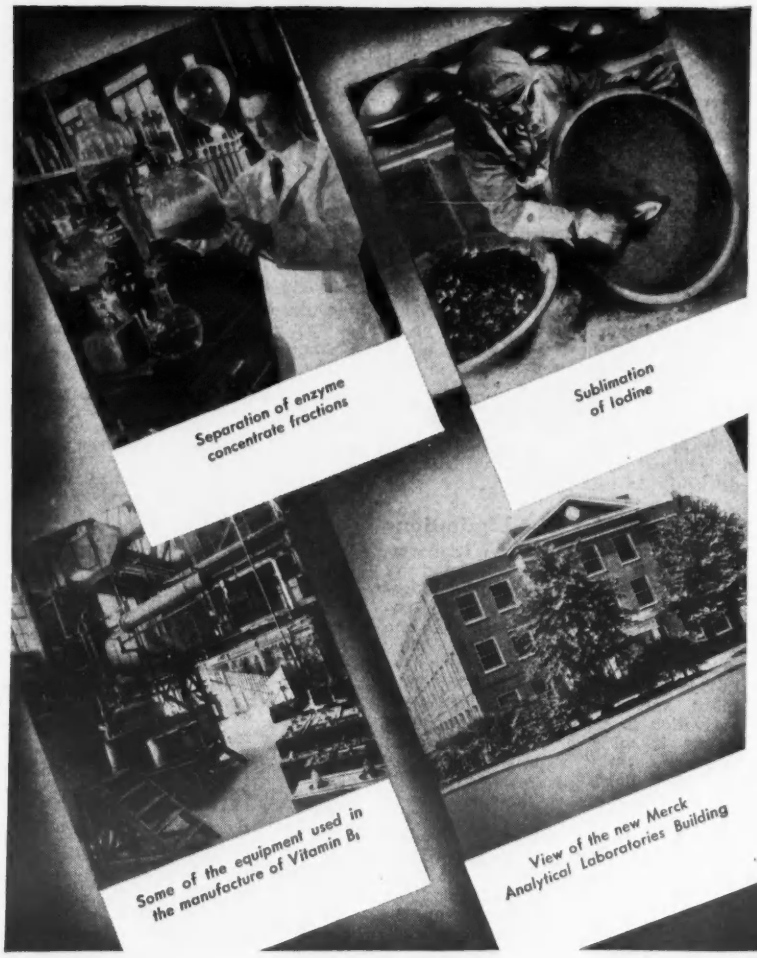
The illustrations below, made at the Merck plant in Rahway, N. J., are representative of the widespread activities of Merck & Co. Inc., in scientific research, modern production, and laboratory control of quality.


Separation of enzyme concentrate fractions
Sublimation of Iodine
Some of the equipment used in the manufacture of Vitamin B1
View of the new Merck Analytical Laboratories Building

● **Pioneers in the Development of New Synthetic Chemicals.** Active in the manufacture of new synthetic chemicals ever since their therapeutic uses were demonstrated, Merck has played a prominent rôle in the development of this important line.

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Current Market Quotations

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February 20, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes, trends and resale prices are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

* Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .56½- .73½

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .57½- .75½

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08½- .173
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - .178
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - .158

Methyl (see M).

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U.S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbc. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., wks. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works. 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

*Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipm't point..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —

Standard, USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis..lb. .41 - —

* Freight equald., shipm't identical quantity, over standard routes, from N.Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —

Acid, anthranilic, resub., bbls..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
bbls..lb. .45 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis..lb. .54 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis..lb. .56 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.65 - 1.85

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk, frt. alld..ton.95.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld...ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.116.0 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex wse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½- .22

Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .25 - .30

Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[3,5] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y., lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N. Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt., lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms. or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms. or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms. or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½- .19

Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[6,7] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - .86
works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - .86
low - boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - .86
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - .86
imported, pale, dms....gal. No prices

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11¼- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - —

fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —

Acid, gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, 10% dilute, cbys., lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber, dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead, cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead, cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, U S P, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 8.55 - —
50%, edible, 20 or more cbys..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more..lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —

USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57

USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kegs, works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloracetic, tech., bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .18 - .18½

Naphthenic, dom., acidity 220-230, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —

Nicotinic, 100-lb. cans.....lb. 7.15 - —
50-lb. cans.....lb. 7.25 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 7.30 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 7.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb.17.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.17.25 - —

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- .14½

Palm oil, white, dist., dms...lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, 50%, pure food grade, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N.Y., Phila. Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75% pure food grade, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N.Y., Phila. Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionate, synth, pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works.lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd. bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —

USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd, E.gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split), tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —

USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .46

Sebasic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .82 - —

Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18¾- .19¼

Stearic,[5] dist., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .15 - .16¼
single pressed, bgs., dlvd...lb. .14½- .16
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd...lb. .17¾- .19¼
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .15¼- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd...lb. .18 - .19¼

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —

Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .71 - .73

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloracetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkg....lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkg.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

War Time Status of Materials

★ **Application of SPAB regulations to materials listed above is indicated by superior figures as follows:—[1] Price Ceiling; [2] Price Suggestion or Agreement; [3] Full Priority Control; [4] Industry Control; [5] General Limitation Order; [6] Critical List (Army and Navy Munitions Board; [7] Allocation**

Acrylonitrile—Barytes

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l.....lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .33 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .33½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton.....lb. .36 - —
tank cars.....lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .33 - .35
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - .34
Agar,[5] Kobe No. 1, strip.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, lark, flake, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
ton lots, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
bgs., same basis.....lb. .15 - .20
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .65 - .75
import., bgs.....lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
import., cs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
Tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
drums.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- .165
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - .175
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .158

• The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[2,3,5] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd., E..gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.....gal. .72 - —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 15½c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .60 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .57 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
SD23G, works, E., c.l., dms. gal. .63 - —
19 dms.....gal. .65 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .68 - —
tanks .....gal. .56 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 15½c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations.

SD28H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .59½- —
19 dms.....gal. .61½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .64½- —
tanks .....gal. .52½- —
SD 29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .61½- —
1-18, E., works....gal. .64½- —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.....gal. .63 - —
1 to 19 dms.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l..lb. 8.19 - —
19 dms.....gal. 8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
tanks .....gal. 8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 8.64 - —
19 dms.....gal. 8.67½- —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 8.69½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.69½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 2c. higher than dms.

Grain alcohol 25c. gal. higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cs.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .69 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f. o. b. Waverly, N. Y..lb. .44 - —
450-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat., grade., dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works...lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Curacao cs.....lb. .68 - .70
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.....lb. .85 - .90
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y. Phila....100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.....lb. .12¼- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd., lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works..lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works..lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- 06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0310- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .17½- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .20
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm....lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm..lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm.; 1½c. for 50-lb. dm.; 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs.; 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs.; 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U.S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia, anhydrous[6], fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration[6], tanks, works, lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N.Y. lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, U.S.P., dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met. N.A. lb. .0564-.0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15½- .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Ammonia, bromide, gran., bbls. lb. .31 - .35
bxs. .....lb. .34 - .38
kegs .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N.Y..lb. .08¾- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .13
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .23 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....bl. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.....lb. .21 - .23
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 Nom.
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphate[2], dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, July-Dec. shipt..ton.20.00 - —
spot, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

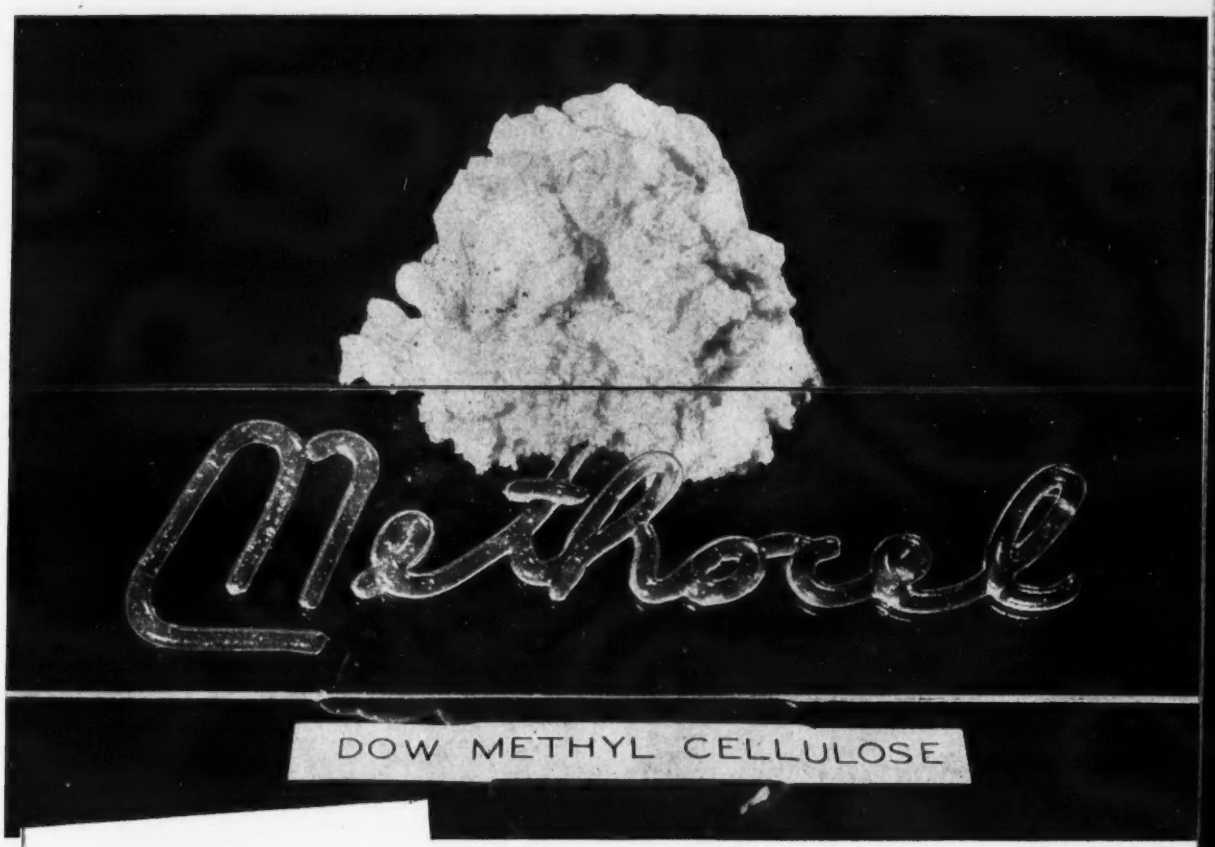
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs.....lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caporate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed., crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .85 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
cans .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import., natural, bls.....lb. No stocks
Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
Mexican, fair, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Star .....lb. .45 - .46
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4,6] spot.....lb. .14 - —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%. lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
Salt, 65%, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .36 - —
bbls., same basis.....lb. .34 - —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots. lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports..100 kilos.105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y..kilo.132.00 - 134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .10¼- .10¾
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- .09½
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, 20 tons, f.o.b. plant..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant.lb. .05½- —
process form, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. plant..lb. .05 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant. lb. .06 - —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....ton.36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. point..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shpt. points..ton.25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.J. or N.Y. whse..ton.58.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .13 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery.gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton.12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery...gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans, refinery...gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.18.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbasco root (see cubic root).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, vls.....lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line, ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.. ton.90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz.. ton.87.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.. ton.96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .10¾- .11½
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .13
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluorde, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., contr., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
spot, same basis...ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., contr., same basis, ton.28.65 - —
spot, same basis...ton.28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., contr., St. Louis..ton.25.35 - —
spot, same basis...ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., contr., same basis. ton.26.35 - —
spot, same basis...ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., New York.ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off color, bgs., mines..ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock.ton. No prices
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices

Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Bay Rum, bbls	gal.	.83 - .90
Bayberry bark, bgs	lb.	.12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls	lb.	3.45 - 3.50
Root, bls	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works	ton.	11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works	ton.	16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.45 - .55
N.F. VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs	lb.	.85 - —
5 to 25 lbs	lb.	.90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls	lb.	.70 - —
Benzocaine, cns	lb.	3.00 - —
Benzol, 2, 90%, dms., returnable, works	gal.	.20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha	gal.	.15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha up to 2c. per gallon.		
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys	lb.	.23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works	lb.	1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns	lb.	.59 Nom.
dms.	lb.	.55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cns	lb.	.95 Nom.
dms.	lb.	.90 Nom.
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald	lb.	.22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots	lb.	9.50 - —
Propionate, bots	lb.	2.25 Nom.
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.80 Nom.
Benzylidineacetone, bots	lb.	**No prices**
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	22.50 - 38.50
Hydrochloride, cns	lb.	22.50 - 38.50
Sulphate, cns	lb.	22.50 - 38.50
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs	lb.	.55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms	lb.	2.50 - —
kgs.	lb.	2.70 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs	lb.	.51 - —
Beth root, bls	lb.	.35 - .40
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots	lb.	3.00 - —
jars	lb.	2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.86 - —
jars	lb.	2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots	lb.	3.46 - —
cns.	lb.	3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots	lb.	1.45 - —
cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots	lb.	3.19 - —
cns., kgs	lb.	3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots	lb.	3.51 - —
fib. dms	lb.	3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns	lb.	1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls	lb.	1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.79 - —
fib. dms	lb.	2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns	lb.	1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms	lb.	1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots	lb.	4.24 - —
fib. dms	lb.	4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.	lb.	1.29 - 1.57
250-lb. bbls	lb.	1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots	lb.	2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms	lb.	2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots	lb.	3.76 - —
fib. dms	lb.	3.63 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots	lb.	3.76 - —
cns.	lb.	3.63 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms	lb.	3.40 - —
5-lb. cns	lb.	3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid	lb.	.14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½ - —
3, c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½ - —
4, c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½ - —
5, c.l.	lb.	.08½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
6, c.l.	lb.	.08½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
7, c.l.	lb.	.11½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
8, c.l.	lb.	.12½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13 - —
Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.		
Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants	lb.	.03625 - —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb.	.08 - —
divd.	lb.	.08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants	lb.	.03550 - —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb.	.07½ - —
divd.	lb.	.07½ - —
bulk, cars, c.l., f.o.b. plants.	lb.	.0330 - —
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½ - —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.34 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.0434 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.04½ - .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.05¾ - —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½ Nob.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Black Haw root bark, bls	lb.	.40 - .45
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.21 - .22
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.	ton.	70.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis	ton.	75.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 - 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.	unit-ton.	5.30 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago.	unit-ton.	5.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	5.10 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood).		
Bloodroot, lbs	lb.	.40 - .41
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.85 - .90
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Blue, bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.36 - —
Celestial, bbls	lb.	.10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.36 - —
Cobalt,[2] genuine, 1-kilo pkg.	lb.	4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).		
Copper, phthalocyanin. bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.	lb.	3.30 - 3.75
Blue, Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts,	lb.	3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts,	lb.	.52 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs	lb.	4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs	lb.	3.30 - —
methyl violet, kgs	lb.	2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22 - .24
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis	lb.	.11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16 - .17
Blue, ultramarine, divd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.		
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner	lb.	1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Blueflag root, bls	lb.	.25 - .28
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs	lb.	1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms	lb.	1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).		
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).		
Bone, raw, dom., 42½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	39.00 - 40.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports	ton.	37.50 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	38.00 - 39.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports	ton.	35.00 - 37.50
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).		
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	40.00 - 41.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports	ton.	42.00 - —
Boneset leaves, bls	lb.	.12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls	lb.	.40 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	66.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	71.00 - —

Bauxite—Borax



PROTECTIVE COLLOID FOR WATER-OIL EMULSION PAINTS

USE *Methocel* FOR

★ BETTER BRUSHABILITY

★ SMOOTH DISPERSION

★ THICKENING AGENT

Inquiries for more detailed information will receive prompt attention.

It is a generally well-established fact that a protective colloid is necessary if an oil-in-water emulsion is to be pigmented. METHOCEL* satisfactorily fulfills this requirement and at the same time possesses exceptional bodying and thickening properties.

These qualities have led to an ever-increasing use of METHOCEL in water and emulsion paints. Rigid technical control assures definite uniformity that completely eliminates the variable characteristics of natural gums. METHOCEL has unusual stability, is resistant to alkalies, dilute acids and to fermentation and mold growth.

METHOCEL is available in a wide range of viscosity types ranging from 15 to 4,000 cps.

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

DOW

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICH.

New York, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston

Borax—Canella Bark

Borax, tech., 99½%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —
USP $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., delears, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pickups.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. ....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol ....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls....lb. .15 - .16
Brown,[2] iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02¾- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0260- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered ....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03½- .06
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- .05¾
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N.Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis....lb. .05¼- —
ex car, Los Angeles...lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle—lb. .05¾- —
Boston ....lb. .04¾- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis ....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh ....lb. .05 - —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special ....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls....lb. .80 - .85
cut and sifted, bbls....lb. .85 - .90
Berries, bgs....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Burdock root, bls....lb. .40 - .45
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - .06½
Butane[1], industrial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .02½- —
Butternut bark, bls....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate[2], norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .15 - .173
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .13½- .158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., same terms..lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .28 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms....lb. .26½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd....lb. .16½- .17
tanks ....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y...lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, [3,4,5] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb-dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.65 - —
25-lb. dms....lb. 2.68 - —
10-lb. cns....lb. 2.70 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns. lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots....lb. 5.29 - 6.37
Calabar beans, bgs....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, N.F., cs. lb. No stocks
bleached, bls....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. ....lb. .07½- .08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l.,.dlvd..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd....ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. ....lb. .57 - .59
cns. ....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.

Calcium, glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 1.68 - —
Hypophosphite, cns....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
tech., bbls., ton lots, works. lb. .12½- .13
Palmitate, bbls....lb. .28 - .29
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. and over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis. lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls....lb. .11½- .12
dms. ....lb. 12½- .18
Monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works. lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls....lb. .0705-.0785
Calcium, resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton..lb. .13 - —
smaller lots....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., ton..lb. .26 - —
smaller quantities....lb. .27 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - —
Calendula flowers, bls....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel, bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tin....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .47 - —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots. lb. 2.40 - -
25 to 50-lb. lots....lb. 2.50 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .04¼- .04¾
Morocco, bgs....lb. .06¼- .06½
Canella alba bark, bls....lb. .29 - .30

STAUFFER CHEMICALS

BORAX and BORIC ACID

and

CARBON BISULPHIDE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CAUSTIC SODA
CITRIC ACID
CREAM OF TARTAR
LIQUID CHLORINE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE
STRIPPER, TEXTILE
SULPHUR
SULPHURIC ACID
SULPHUR CHLORIDE
TARTARIC ACID
TARTAR EMETIC
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE
WHITING

PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA : COMMERCIAL MURIATIC ACID
COMMERCIAL NITRIC ACID : COPPERAS : SUPERPHOSPHATE
NITRATE OF POTASH

Have you made arrangements to attend the 17th annual Drug and Chemical Trade Banquet on March 12, 1942, at the Waldorf-Astoria?

Stauffer

Stauffer Chemical Co.

420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.
230 NO. MICH. AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
624 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
555 SO. FLOWER ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
424 OHIO BUILDING, AKRON, OHIO
FREEPORT, TEXAS APOPKA, FLORIDA

Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .90 - .92
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, c.l., dms., frt. alld.lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55 gal., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, 1, 2, Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l.....fal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F. Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vet., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.53 - 1.60
green, Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots. .....lb.22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .27 - .28
Case-hardening mixtures, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .28 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .28½- —
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .29 - —
Import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.i.f..lb. .25 - .26
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.i.f..lb. .25½- .26½
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .56 - .57
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
shortstick, bls.....lb. .53 - .54
broken, bls.....lb. .47 - .48
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Rolls, select, bls.....lb. .47 - .48
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .47 - .48
Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, bls....lb. .80 - .82
10-6-2, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
all thin, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .28 - .35
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Synth, bots. .....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship't, c.&f., N.Y...long ton.102.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 6½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Indian .....lb. .74 - .76
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, gran., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .46 - —
Acetate-propionate, high (31.5% propionly content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l., spot..lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .70 - .71
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.32.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis...ton.27.00 - —
Indiana .....ton.31.00 - —
Ill. (river points), Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.25.00 - —

Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Kansas, El Paso, Tex..ton.26.00 - —
Michigan .....ton.32.80 - —
Ohio .....ton.32.80 - —
Penn. .....ton.34.80 - —
Utah .....ton.36.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks, ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.18.60 -23.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.45.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Ims., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber, standard, 100 lbs. or more, works.....lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —

Chlorine3, 5, 7, liq., cyls., c.i., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd., N.Y.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works.. lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. . lb. .22 - —
solut., 8½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08½
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chrome).
Sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs., lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scale, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Rellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 5.00 - —

Cantharides—Cinnamon

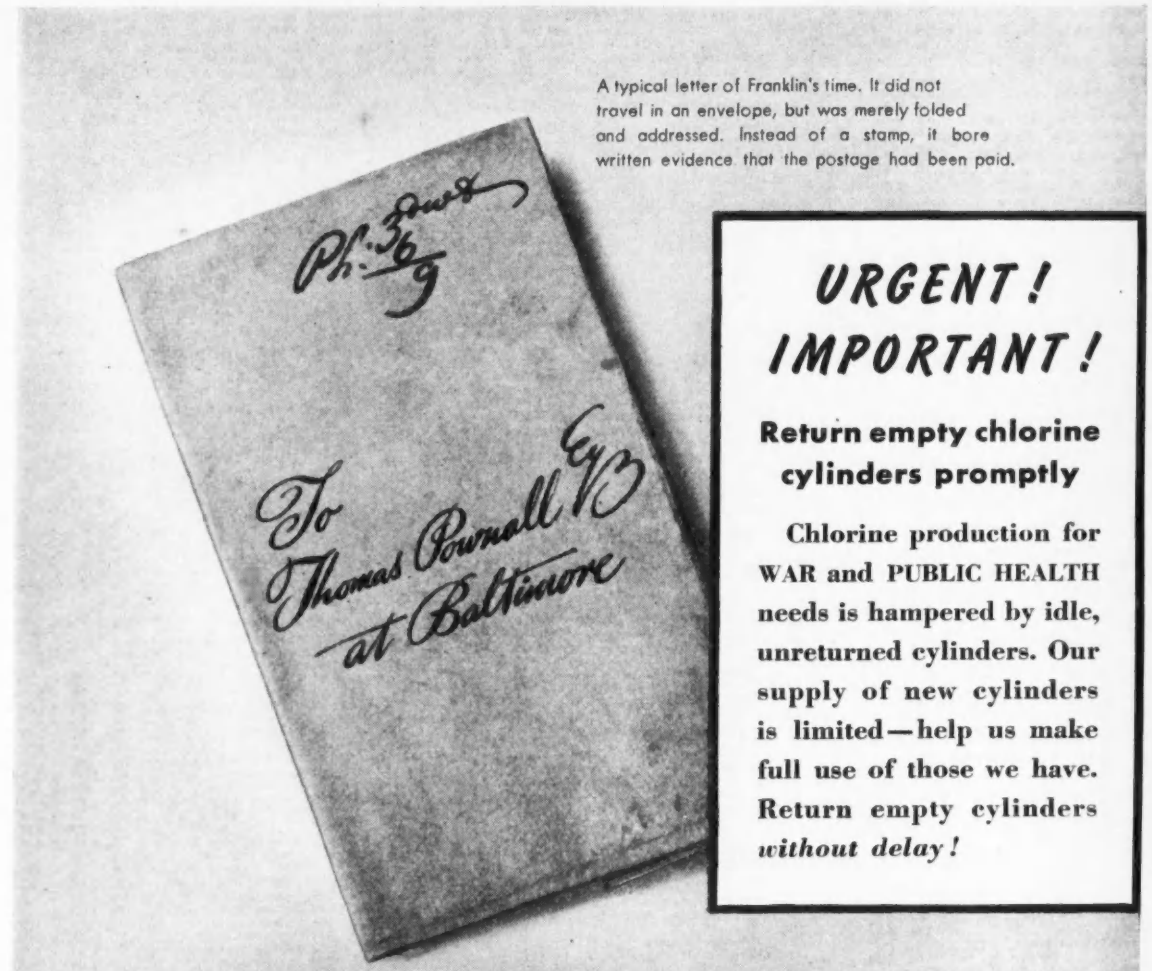
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
USP, broken quill, red, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine, small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cans, 100 ozs.oz. .53 - —

Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 - —
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 - —

Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, 99-100% pure, cbys., cns..lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .47 - .48
3, bls.....lb. No prices



A typical letter of Franklin's time. It did not travel in an envelope, but was merely folded and addressed. Instead of a stamp, it bore written evidence that the postage had been paid.

URGENT! IMPORTANT!

Return empty chlorine cylinders promptly

Chlorine production for WAR and PUBLIC HEALTH needs is hampered by idle, unreturned cylinders. Our supply of new cylinders is limited—help us make full use of those we have. Return empty cylinders *without delay!*

"PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE IN TWO DAYS! . . . INCREDIBLE, MR. FRANKLIN"

FOR twenty-one years before the Revolutionary War, Benjamin Franklin was deputy postmaster general of the American Colonies. It was he who first put the postal service on a paying basis. He did so by increasing the number and speed of riders . . . by measuring the post roads and marking them accurately with milestones . . . by careful attention to details.

In business, attention to the little things is tremendously important. Penn Salt's scrupulous care with details enables it to manufacture improved chemical products . . . helps its technical representatives to solve troublesome problems for customers . . . makes its nation-wide sales organization efficient. Yes, emphasis on "tremendous trifles" underlies Penn Salt in all its activities.

CHEMISTRY IS THE KEYSTONE OF INDUSTRY

FOR DEFENSE BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1850 Chemicals 1942
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA
PLANTS: Philadelphia • Easton • Natrona • Wyandotte • Tacoma • Portland, Ore.

Citral—Eserine

Citral, bots., cns. 5.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment, jars lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Clove, Amboina, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Zanzibar lb. .19 - .19½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbls. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works..gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works..gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 8.00 - —
Cobalt acetate,[7] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate,[7] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works..lb. .87½- —
Hydrate,[7] bbls. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms..lb. .31 - —
Linoleate, solid, 8½%, dms..lb. .42 - —
Oleate, bbls. .25 Nom.
Oxide,[7] black, kgs. lb. 1.84 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls. .13½- —
1 %, cobalt oxide, bbls. .13 - —
2 %, cobalt oxide, bbls. .14 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd. .34 - —
Sulphate,[7] dms. .65 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b., shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, root, black, bls. lb. .10 - .11
blue, bls. lb. .07½- .08
Colchicine, bots., cns. oz. 38.60 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 25 lbs. .21 - .31
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .17 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .21 - .22
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Colombo root, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Conium leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns..lb. .40 - .42
S.A., USP, cns. lb. .42 - .44
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls. lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls. lb. .20½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,5] electrolytic lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls. lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers..100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works., 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship. lb. No prices
Coriander, bgs. lb. .14¾- .15¼
bleached, bgs. lb. .15¼- .15¾
Indian, bgs. **lb. .10½- .11**
Corn silk, bls. lb. .20 - .33
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.59 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.51 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.52 - —
43°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills..ton. 41.00 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs. or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. cns. lb. 2.85 - —
1-lb. cns. lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns. lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5 dms., cns. lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, genuine, bls. lb. .30 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't. lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls. lb. .58 - —
kgs. lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lbs. .80 - .85
bots. lb. 1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots. lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms. gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Oil, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works..gal. .18 - .18½
Cresol,[6,7] USP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .11½- .11¾
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .10¾
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09¼- —
natural, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .40 - 41
4% rotenone prices are 3c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
powd., cs. lb. .78 - .83
Culver's root, bls. lb. .26 - .28
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Cyprus, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Indian, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Persian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid..lb. .05¼ Nom.
Cyanamide, 22% N, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts..unit-ton. No prices
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10%- —
lump, dms. lb. .09%- —
75%, gran., dms. lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .44 - .45
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .16 - 17
Degras[5], common, dom., bbls..lb. .12 - .12½
neutral, dom., bbls. lb. .28 - .30
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Derris, extract, 30% rotenone, bulk, cns..lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .10 - .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alconol).
Diacetyl, bots. lb. 9.50 - 11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Diamyl sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .112 - —
tanks, works. lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific cst..ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 45.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton. 35.00 -39.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. lb. .04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l. lb. .64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - .23
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- .23½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - .22
cns., works. lb. .23½- .25½
Sebacetate, dms., works. lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms. lb. .87 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works..lb. .037 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04½- —
tanks lb. .03 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24½- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .81 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .85 - —
Diethylaniline, dms. lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.. lb. .25 - —
refd., 99% dms. lb. .35 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
tanks, works. lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. .48 - .49
Diglycol, laurate, c.l. lb. .16 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09¼
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min..lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms. lb. .18 - —
oily, dms. lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd. lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms. gal. .59 - .61
tanks gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms. gal. .53 - .58
tanks gal. .48 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns. lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[7] bbls. lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi, Colombian..ton. 60.00 - —
Venezuelan ton. 65.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut, NF, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
domestic, bls. lb. .36 - .37
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .07½- .08
Dovers powder, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cans..lb. 13.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns. lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.lb. 27.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 1, cns.lb. 13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns. lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns. lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns. lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns. lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1. lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6. lb. 13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.. lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns. lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns. lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns. lb. 17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5. lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18. lb. 18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns. lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33. lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11. lb. 10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1. cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3. lb. 21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8. lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G. lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R. lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet. lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C. lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A. lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast rel VR. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste. lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan. lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U. lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R. lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B. lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R. lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F. lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B. lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow. lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G. lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
382 Direct scarlet B. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B. lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R. lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F. lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4R. lb. .54 - .56
495 Benzo purpurin 10B. lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G. lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD. lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue. lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black, FF. lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW. lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX. lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B. lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO. lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Niyrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste. lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L. lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black. lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue. lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown. lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon. lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive. lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow. lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black. lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives. lb. .38 - .62
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base. lb. 15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base. lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 5.00 - —
Green lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I. lb. .75 - —
Red shade. lb. .75 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Red:—
75 Sudan II. lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV. lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base. lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet. lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin lb. .38 - .47
Blue:—
860 Indulin lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown. lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base. lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysolin G. lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoldin R. lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS. lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base. lb. .85 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray. lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
729 Victoria blue B. lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R. lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue. lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B. lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA. lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y. lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G. lb. .47 - .62
332 Bismarck brown R. lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
3 Naphthol green B. lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green. lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green. lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B. lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S. lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B. lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.25 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoldin G. lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoldin R. bl. .41 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y. lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R. lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.. lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R. lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B. lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A. lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin lb. .60 - .62
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX. lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A. lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M. lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G. lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G. lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B. lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C. lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN. lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S. lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow. lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow. lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow. lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartarzin lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
imported lb. .93 - 1.00
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .88 - .90
Elecampane root, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls. lb. .20 - .21
Emetine hydrochloride, bots. oz. 26.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Ephedrine, synth., USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
natural, USP, anhydrous, bots. oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .93 - 1.45
Epsom salt, tech., bgs. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Eserine, bots. oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots. oz. 41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 41.00 -48.00

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).		
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.30 -	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).		
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb.	.73 -	—
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.lb.	.11 -	—
27-lb. dms.....lb.	.16 -	—
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.11 -	—
tanks .....lb.	.08 -	—
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb.	.52 -	.53
Amyl (see Amyl, ether):—		
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.12 -	.13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.12½-	.13½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb.	.11 -	.12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb.	.12¼-	.13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb.	.11¼-	.12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.....lb.	.13¾-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.38 -	—
Benzoate, bots. .....lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb.	.50 -	.55
Caproate, cns.....lb.	10.00 -	11.00
Chloride, dms. .....lb.	.18 -	.20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Formate, cns., dms.....lb.	.27½-	—
Iodide, bots. .....lb.	3.50 -	3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works, lb.	.33½-	—
5-gal. dms., works.....lb.	.37½-	.39½
Oenanthate, dms. .....lb.	.75 -	1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb.	.33 -	—
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal.	7.50 -	8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb.	.77 -	—
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.	4.75 -	5.25
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb.	4.80 -	5.30
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.	4.95 -	5.40
Ethylcellulose, std. cans, 5,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb.	.50 -	—
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.52 -	.60
Ethylene, dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb.	.0742-	—
West of Rockies, same basis..lb.	.0792-	—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb.	.0795-	—
West of Rockies, same basis..lb.	.0841-	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.15½-	.18½
tanks .....lb.	.13½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.17½-	.20½
tanks, works.....lb.	.15½-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks., lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.15½-	.16½
tanks, works.....lb.	.13½-	—
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dms.....lb.	.12½-	.13½
tanks, works.....lb.	.10½-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.14½-	—
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb.	.45 -	.47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb.	2.00 -	2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls.....lb.	.10 -	.11
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb.	2.75 -	2.80
Euphorbia, bls.....lb.	.12 -	.15

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.	14.00 -	17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.	17.00 -	20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton.	9.75 -	12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.	12.75 -	16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.	17.00 -	19.00
N.C., works.....ton.	17.00 -	19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.ton.	20.00 -	22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb.	.14 -	.14½
German, large bags.....lb.	.20 -	.21
Indian, bags.....lb.	.11 -	.11½
Fenugreek, seed, bgs.....lb.	.10½-	.11
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l. .....ton.	40.00 -	—
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb.	.14 -	—
smaller lots, works....lb.	.15 -	—
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb.	.15 -	—
smaller lots, works....lb.	.16 -	—
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb.	.16 -	—
smaller lots, works....lb.	.17 -	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.	16.00 -	17.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal.	1.25 -	1.40
Fish berries, bgs.....lb.	.24 -	.25
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 13% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton.	4.75 &	.10
meal, bgs., f.o.b. Balto....ton.	75.00 -	—
6-7% ammon., 3% phosphor. acid, bulk, Chesapeake Bay factories, contracts..... unit-ton.	2.75 &	.50
sardine, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.	No prices	

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WILSON & BENNETT STEEL DRUMS carry material for paving the BURMA ROAD

● Referred to as "China's life line," the Burma Road may also become the victory road, the only sure open route to China's man power. Increased speed on this road is vital for a united war effort, increased speed made possible by American paving materials shipped in Wilson & Bennett steel drums.

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Lined Steel Containers are playing an important part in our war effort, by providing safe containers for vital chemicals and products sensitive to contamination. Specially tested linings are provided for each product to preserve all its original freshness and purity during shipment and storage.

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WILSON & BENNETT MANUFACTURING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
Subsidiary of Inland Steel Company
Plants at Chicago, Jersey City and New Orleans ● Warehouses in all principal cities
Makers of Steel Drums and Pails

Ether—Glycerin

Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb.	.09 -	—
kegs .....lb.	.11 -	—
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb.	.70 -	.75
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb.	.15 -	.16
Fluorspar, dom.,[2] No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines.. net ton.	32.00 -	34.00
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and-Ill.-Ky. mines...net ton.	24.00 -	—
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. ton. and Ill. mines.....net ton.	24.00 -	—
imported, 85.5, duty paid..... short ton.	26.00 -	—
Formaldehyde,[1,3,5,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0550-	.0575
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.06 -	.0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.0515-	.0540
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.0565-	.0590
tanks .....lb.	.04 -	.04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.		
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb.	.35 -	.40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton.	8.50 -	15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.	12.50 -	—
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y...ton.	30.00 -	40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.17½-	.25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.09 -	—
dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.15 -	.20
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb.	.18 -	.18½
Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1....lb.	.32 -	—
No. 2..lb.	.30 -	—
No. 3..lb.	.28 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb.	.16 -	—
No. 2..lb.	.15 -	—
No. 3..lb.	.12½-	—

G

G salt, bbls.....lb.	.45 -	—
Galangal root, bls.....lb.	.25 -	.30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb.	No price	
plantation, cases.....lb.	No price	
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb.	.13	Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb.	.09½-	.12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:— Bayonne, US motor, tanks, ex tax..gal.	.0830-	—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), regular, trucks, tax incl..gal.	.14½-	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax...gal.	.06¼-	.07
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax. gal.	.05¾-	.06½
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax. gal.	.06 -	.06⅝
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal.	.03 -	.03⅛
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb.	.90 -	.97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb.	.17 -	.18
Gentian root, bls.....lb.	.70 -	.71
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.73 -	.74
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.74 -	.75
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb.	2.50 -	3.50
other grades, cns., dms.....lb.	1.50 -	1.90
soap, cns., dms.....lb.	1.10 -	1.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bgs....lb.	.46 -	.47
Cochin, bgs.....lb.	.47 -	.48
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb.	.42	Nom.
medium, t/a, bgs.....lb.	.39 -	.40
grinding, t/a, bright, bgs.lb.	.38 -	.39
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.	12.00 -	13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).		
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.28
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs.	1.15 -	1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs.	1.23 -	1.45
import, bgs.....100 lbs.	No prices	
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East or Midwest....lb.	.16	Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb.	.17	Nom.
36/58, c.l.....lb.	.15½	Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb.	.16½	Nom.
58/82, c.l.....lb.	.17	Nom.
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.....lb.	.18	Nom.
82/108, c.l.....lb.	.17½	Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb.	.18½	Nom.
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.14 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.14½-	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.15 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.15½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.16 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.16½-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.17 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.17½-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.18 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.18½-	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.19 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.19½-	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.20 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.20½-	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.21 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.21½-	—
Glue, hide, 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.22 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.22½-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.23 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.23½-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.24 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.24½-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.25½-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.26 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.26½-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.27 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.27½-	—

Hide glue prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue (jelly test in grams 267 or higher) in carload lots are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb.	.18¾-	—
less carlots, dlvd....lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.18½-	—
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb.	.18¾-	—
less carlots, dlvd....lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.18 -	—
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb.	.18¼-	—
less carlots, dlvd....lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.18 -	—

Glycerin—Lead Arsenate

Glycerin, soapiye, 80%, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11⅝- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb. .12⅜- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12⅝- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12⅜- —
Saponification, 88%, for individual uses, drums, carlots,
Saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less car lots, same basis. lb. .14⅜- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, both..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs....lb. .24 - .25
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 4.35 - 4.40
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.80 - 4.85
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
65% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02⅝- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease,[1,8] house, loose.....lb.0929½- —
white, loose.....lb.0971¼- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green,[2] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chrome, reduced, CP, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06½- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19¾- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20¾- —
Oxide, dom., pure, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .23½- —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Gum Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .22 - .24
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, 1, water white transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Francisco..lb. .49½- —

Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gum prices on 80,000 lbs. min. apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading packed in bags, unless otherwise specified; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs, or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bags.

Gum, copal, Congo, 2, water white..lb. .29½- —
3, selected pale straw, bold. lb. .24½- —
4, pale straw, bold.....lb. .24 - —
5, pale straw, bold.....lb. .23⅝- —
6, pale amber, bold.....lb. .21½- —
7, pale straw, bold.....lb. .17 - —
8, light amber, bold.....lb. .17 - —
9, medium light amber, bold. lb. .13⅞- —
10, rescraped hard amber, bold..lb. .13⅝- —
11, hard dark amber, bold. lb. .12⅜- —
12, selected bold sorts....lb. .11⅞- —
13, dark sorts, bold.....lb. .09¼- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory..lb. .23⅜- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts..lb. .10⅝- —
16, inferior ivory sorts.....lb. .09½- —
17, pale fingers.....lb. .18⅝- —
18, pale straw nubs.....lb. .19½- —
19, pale straw nubs.....lb. .18⅞- —
20, hard dark amber nubs. lb. .13¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs. lb. .12¾- —
22, small mixed nubs.....lb. .10¾- —
23, dark, mixed nubs.....lb. .11⅞- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs.....lb. .17¼- —
26, pale small nubs.....lb. .10¾- —
27, pale small nubs.....lb. .10¼- —
28, pale dust.....lb. .06¾- —
Batu, bold scraped.....lb. .11¼- —
unscraped.....lb. .10¼- —
chips.....lb. .07¼- —
dust.....lb. .07 - —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¼- —
black, bold, scraped.....lb. .12½- —
unscraped.....lb. .08 - —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¾- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale bold, lb. .17⅝- —
chips.....lb. .11½- —
dust.....lb. .07 - —
nubs.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold....lb. .22⅝- —
chips.....lb. .12⅝- —
dust.....lb. .07 - —
nubs.....lb. .17⅜- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts..lb. .14 - —
light, bskts.....lb. .15⅝- —
Loba A, bskts.....lb. .14½- —
B, bskts.....lb. .14¼- —
C, bskts.....lb. .13⅝- —
CNE, bskts.....lb. .10½- —
D, bskts.....lb. .13¼- —
DK, bskts.....lb. .10 - —
dust, bskts.....lb. .07¾- —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts..lb. .15⅝- —
Singapore, dust, bskts.....lb. .07⅞- —
Spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts. lb. .13½- —
DBB, bskts.....lb. .12¾- —
MA, bskts.....lb. .10¼- —
MB, bskts.....lb. .09⅝- —
WS, bskts.....lb. .12¼- —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts..lb. .10⅝- —
chips, pale, bskts.....lb. .12¼- —
pale, small, bskts.....lb. .11⅞- —
extra pale, sorts, bskts...lb. .13¼- —
nubs, bskts.....lb. .14¼- —
scraped, bskts.....lb. .15½- —
seeds and dust, bskts.....lb. .09⅝- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs. lb. .22⅞- —
mixed, bgs.....lb. .17⅞- —
split, bgs.....lb. .19⅝- —
chips, bgs.....lb. .14½- —
nubs, bgs.....lb. .18⅞- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs, same basis as copal..lb. .35⅞- —
A/C, cs.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, cs.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, cs.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, cs.....lb. .34⅝- —
C, cs.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, cs.....lb. .25⅝- —
dust, cs.....lb. .13⅜- —
E, cs.....lb. .18⅝- —
F, cs.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, 1 cs.....lb. .30⅝- —
2, cs.....lb. .25⅝- —
3, cs.....lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs.....lb. .23⅛- —
dust, cs.....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs.....lb. .17⅜- —
Elemi, cns., same basis as copal..lb. .08⅜- —
Ester, ordinary, c.l., dms., contract, dlvd. New Eng., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Mich., Wis. and Ill..lb. .08½- .09½
Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Nev., Utah, Col., Ariz., N. Mex. and Western Tex..lb. .09 - .10
Pacific Coast (water shipt.)..lb. .08½- .10
Other points.....lb. .08⅝- .10½

For delivery of 3,000 pounds, prices are ¼c. per pound higher than the above in each case; for delivery of smaller lots, prices are ½c. per pound higher in each case. Spot prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l..lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80%, chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
pale, XXX, cs., same basis, lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.16.50 - —
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
2 cs.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07¾
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.45 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.65 - —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b., New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.65 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans. frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; Natonal City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Saltville, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N.Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .36 - .42
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .63 - .64
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03½ Nom.
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾ Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. .03 Nom.
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .33 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,3,4] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 3.50 - 4.00
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indian metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns.....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
liquor, cbys., wks., frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut. cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots.....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns.....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .08 - —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns..lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04¼- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works...lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb .09 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .07½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Isopropyl, ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld..gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. allo. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. allo. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .70 - .75
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .0530- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk...gal. .04 - .04⅜
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04 - .04⅝
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04¾
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks. gal. .06 - .06¼
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08

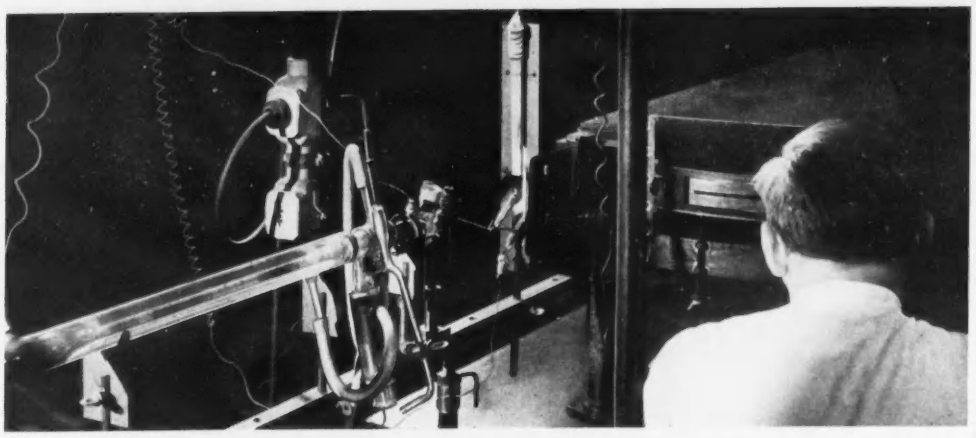
L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[5] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.25 -12.50
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs.12.25 -12.50
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.75 -13.00
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.12.35 -12.45
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs.17.00 -17.25
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Greeks, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Spanish.....lb. .22 - .24
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .45
medium, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
select, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Lead,[3] metal (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls.lb. .12 - .12½
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12 - .12½
gran., bbls.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
powd., bbls.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11½- .12½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

U.S.I. ALCOHOL NEWS

February ★ A Monthly Review of Technical Developments for Chemists and Executives ★ 1942

SPECTROGRAPHIC TESTS HELPFUL IN CONTROL OF ALCOHOL PURITY



Spectrographic analysis of alcohol is employed by U.S.I. to supplement chemical tests, and to provide an additional safeguard of the high quality and purity of U.S.I. Alcohol.

Method is Employed by U.S.I. to Supplement Chemical Procedures

Spectrographic tests, by which the presence of small amounts of certain impurities can be detected, are extensively employed by U.S.I. as an additional safeguard of the high quality of its alcohol.

An excellent index of the purity of alcohol can be obtained by studying its absorption of ultra-violet light. Ethyl alcohol in a very pure state is almost as transparent to ultra-violet light as distilled water, but certain impurities decrease its transparency. Hence it is possible to obtain valuable information on alcohol purity by subjecting a sample to ultra-violet rays. Though these rays are invisible to the eye, the spectroscope provides a means of recording the transmission of the rays on a photographic film.

LIQUID POWDERS POPULAR FOR ARMS AND SHOULDERS

Liquid powders are among the most popular preparations for make-up of arms and shoulders, and are used also to increase the covering power of face powders.

Typical preparations of this type consist of suspensions of such substances as zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, or colloidal kaolin, with bentonite often used to aid in maintaining the suspension. The suspending medium may consist of a mixture of water and ethyl alcohol.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

For further information, write U.S.I.

Color comparison of cosmetic products is simplified by a new, easily portable instrument, it has been announced. It is said that the device permits comparison of shades under ordinary artificial light and under artificial daylight, as well as under any one of three color filters. **(No. 540a)**

A synthetic detergent is said to have a wide range of usefulness in improving the cleaning and emulsifying properties of a variety of cleaning compounds, including car-washing materials, rug-shampoos, and floor-cleaners. **(No. 541a)**

New aromatic chemicals recently announced, to replace imported materials, include indol, diphenyl methane, styrallyl acetate, and a perfume grade of styrene. **(No. 542a)**

A synthetic rhodinol can be used to replace natural rhodinol in all types of toilet preparations, according to the manufacturer. The new compound is not dependent on geranium Bourbon for its supply. **(No. 543a)**

An amorphous wax is described as an entirely new type developed specifically for cosmetic and pharmaceutical applications. Maker says that the wax has a high degree of plasticity, is free from objectionable crystalline particles, holds oil without sweating, contributes to easy spread and smoothness. **(No. 544a)**

The concentrated solution of aluminum acetate, described in the November issue of U.S.I. ALCOHOL NEWS (No. 512a) is primarily intended for use in the manufacture of Burow's Solution N.F. and Solution Aluminum Subacetate N.F., rather than for general commercial use, the manufacturer has pointed out.

DRUG TRADES BANQUET TO BE HELD MARCH 12

The 17th Annual Drug, Chemical, and Allied Trades Banquet will be held on March 12 at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. The banquet is sponsored by the Drug, Chemical, and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, and proceeds will go to the Red Cross.

LIQUID DEODORANTS REMAIN IN FAVOR WITH CONSUMERS

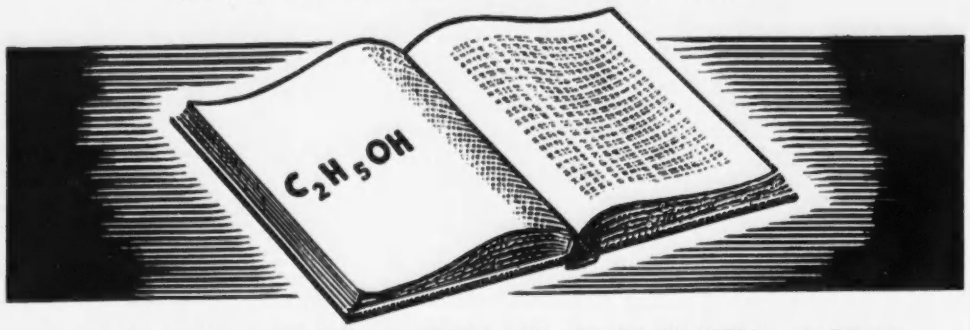
Liquid deodorants continue to demonstrate their popularity with many consumers. In the formulation of products of this type, alcohol is frequently used to confer desirable properties. In addition to its antiseptic characteristics, alcohol has the advantage of increasing evaporation rate.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL ANTI- SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

February ★ # U.S.I. ALCOHOL NEWS ★ 1942

THE ALCOHOL PRIMER



NO. 10 OF A SERIES ON THE SELECTION AND USE OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Miscellaneous S.D. Formulas

The majority of the most important S.D. Formulas authorized for use in the manufacture of drugs and cosmetics have been described in previous articles in this series. There are, however, a number of other formulas with certain authorized uses in these industries.

S.D. Alcohol No. 1, for example, may be used as a solvent in the manufacture of shampoos, toilet soaps, and bath salts, and of external pharmaceuticals not U.S.P. or N.F. In addition, it may be used for the extraction, precipitation, and crystallization of pectin, other food products, crude drugs, glandular products and digestive ferments, vitamins and related products, medicinal chemicals (including alkaloids), miscellaneous drugs (including tablet manufacture), perfume materials, and fixatives. Since this formula is prepared by adding 5 gallons of approved wood alcohol to 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol, this formula may not be as desirable for some of the cosmetic purposes as certain of the formulas already described.

S.D. Alcohol 2B, 3A, and 3B

S.D. Alcohol 2B is authorized for use in the extraction, precipitation, and crystallization of the products already listed in this classification under S.D. 1. S.D. 2B is prepared by adding 0.5 gallon of benzol to 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol, and must be used in a closed and continuous process unless it can be shown that this is not practicable.

S.D. 3A is made by adding 5 gallons of commercially pure methanol to 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol. This formula may be used in the manufacture of shampoos, toilet soaps, and bath salts, and for a number of extraction, precipitation, and crystallization purposes.

S.D. 3B is authorized for use as solvent in the manufacture of hair and scalp preparations, shampoos, toilet soaps, and bath salts. Here the denaturant is 1 gallon of pine tar (Pix Liquida U.S.P.) for every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol.

S.D. Formulas 12A and 13A

S.D. 12A is of interest to the drug and cosmetic industry chiefly for extraction, precipitation, and crystallization purposes. The formula is prepared by adding 5 gallons of benzol to 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol.

S.D. 13A consists of 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol and 10 gallons of ethyl ether. An important use of this formula is the manufacture of collodion. The pyroxylin (nitrocellulose) used in the manufacture of collodion is not soluble in either ethyl alcohol or ethyl ether alone. However, it can be dissolved in the alcohol-ether mixture provided by this formula.

S.D. 13A is also authorized for use in extraction, precipitation, and crystallization of the products mentioned under S.D. 1.

Other formulas with authorized uses in the drug and cosmetic industry will be considered in the next issue of U.S.I. Alcohol News.

(Throughout this article, the term *authorized uses* refers to the purposes for which specially denatured formulas may normally be used under the regulations of the Alcohol Tax Unit. Mandatory priorities now in effect, however, may limit the availability of alcohol for certain of its authorized uses.)

HERE AND THERE

Coffee blossoms may provide the source of a new essential oil to replace some of the materials no longer available from abroad. The Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station of the United States Department of Agriculture has been studying the potentialities of the essential oil from the coffee blossom, and reports that it has an agreeable odor. It is believed that the oil can be used in place of such materials as mimosa and jasmin in the blending of delicate perfumes.

Solidified Cosmetics

Solidified sticks of perfume, cologne, and other alcoholic cosmetics may be the basis of a new vogue. One of the private label houses has developed a means of making the solidified forms of cosmetic preparations that contain alcohol. It is said that the stick forms leave practically no residue when they are applied.

Alcohol Supplies

New light on the status of alcohol supplies for the manufacture of drugs and cosmetics was given by an order issued early last month by the OPM. In accordance with the terms of this order, no restrictions will be placed by the government on the quantities of ethyl alcohol which may be used by the manufacturers of health supplies and biologicals. Health supplies include such products as antitoxins, surgical dressings, hospital equipment, adhesive plasters, and medicinal chemicals.

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines may use as much alcohol as they did last year. In toiletries and cosmetics, however, the order restricts the quantities which may be used, beginning the first of this month, to 70% of the amount used in the corresponding month last year.

Private Label Service

A face powder described as having unique properties is reported available in any color and in large quantities from a private label house. According to the manufacturer, the powder is produced by a high air pressure process perfected in 1929. Until recently, however, the material has been available only in very limited quantities.

Some of the advantages claimed for the process are uniform particle size, fine texture, and good color distribution. The powder is also said to be characterized by smooth application, imperviousness to water or perspiration, good adherence, and lasting qualities.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL ANTI- SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE — USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol
Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*Solox D-1 De-icing Fluid

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
*Vacatone

*Registered Trade Mark

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms.lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lead, red, dry, 95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala...lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —

Lead, red, dry, 98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs. lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11½- —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Lead, stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Nitrate, bgs., or bbls., c.l., basic sulphate, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld...lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.....lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers. lb. .13¾- —
dealers .....lb. .11¾- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lead, Blue—Linalyl Ace.

Lecithin, 100% cns., f.o.b. N.Y. or Chi..lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47½- .65
grades 2 and 3., dom., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .59 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
grade 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —

Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50 or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.

Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bdls., cs.....lb. No stocks
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b.—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. .08½- —
30-50, dms.....gal. .11 - .16
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd. ga. .07½- —
30-50, dms.....gal. .10½- .14½
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. .08 —
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. .12 —
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. .10½- —
dms. .....gal. .12 - —
Zone 6, tanks, dealers.....gal. .08½- —
30-50, dms.....gal. .10 - .14

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70%, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25

keep 'em rolling and How!

Snow... sleet... icy roads... but the truckers keep on a schedule that's maintained day and night all Winter through. • All Winter through in many a big truck... small delivery car... or private sedan... Thermo-Royal Anti-Freeze is on the job helping to make that record of regularity possible! • Produced by the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co., of Philadelphia, Thermo-Royal is a dependable Anti-Freeze and has been continuously available all Winter long! • *Crown Can* supplies containers in which Publicker, one of the largest producers of Anti-Freeze in the world, packs Thermo-Royal... the choice of millions of satisfied users!

CROWN CAN COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company. New York • Baltimore • St. Louis • Houston • Madison • Orlando • Fort Wayne • Nebraska City

INDEPENDENT AND HELPFUL CROWN CAN

Linden Flowers—Nux Vomica

Linden flowers, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.15
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed meal, bulk.....ton.34.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .0790- —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[3] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.
Livermort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Libella, herb, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2...lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dms., bls.....lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls.....lb. No stocks
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 8.50 Nom.

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - .99
Batavia, cs.....lb. .55 - .56
slauw, cs.....lb. .80 - .81
West Indian, cs.....lb. No sticks
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., wks..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md. c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l. ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls.lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lb..lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Magnesium stearate, bbls., ctns., 1 ton..lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.80.00 - —
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -25.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .65
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½ 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Manganese, glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.24
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .19 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.ton. .08¾- .08½
precip., dms.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .10½ Nom.
single, bbls., works.....lb. .11½ Nom.
fertilizer, 65%, MnSo., bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory .....ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. or Cincinnati .....ton.66.50 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs. .....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - .86
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Chilean .....lb. .45 - .46
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs..... lb. No prices
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide, red, NF, 5-lb. bots..lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide, yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - --
red, NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk, 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural, [3,5,6] producer group A, all grades. E. of Miss R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.
Natural, pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methanol, synthetic, [2,5,6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31½- —
2. frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3. frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4. frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1. frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2. frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3. dlvd., S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4. frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2. frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3. frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4. frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.: Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .10
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —
Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots., bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Molybdated[2] violet toner, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works...lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100% dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphethyl ketone, dom., cryst.. cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l.. same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l.lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in carload lots is frt. alld, E., and in less carload lots ex whse or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher west of the Mississippi.
Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - 16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .27 - .28
l.c.l. .....lb. .27½- .28½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., wks..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l.lb. .07 - —
smaller cns.....lb. .08 - .09
Monoethylanilin., dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs. oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots. oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cans.....lb. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cans.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.....oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.45 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.60 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
1 lb.....lb. 1.80 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Mustard seed, California, brown, lb. .16 - .16½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Danish, yellow.....lb. .27 - .28
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .13½- .14
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .03½- .07
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[6] crude, dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08½- —
(12 oz.), same basis.....pkg. .07 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .703 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester, soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works...lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are retunable.
Nitroethane, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton.1.2158- —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd..unit-ton. 3.25 - —
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 3.25 - —
f.o.b. E. coast prod., points..unit-ton. 3.50 - —
Import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. No prices
Nitromethane, l.c.l., dms., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .25 - —
II, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., oz.....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E. I., 80s, bgs., cs..lb. .38 - .39
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .35 - .36
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .32 - .34
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03½ Nom.
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .02 Nom.
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, U.S.P.. bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. No stocks
Angelica, root, bots.....lb. 115.00-120.00
seed, bots.....lb. 120.00-125.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb. 32.00 -35.00
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch)
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No prices
rect'fd., cns.....lb. No prices
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
USP, IX, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
USP, X, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb. 35.00 -36.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms. .....lb. No prices
white, cns.....lb. No prices
dms. .....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 15.00 -15.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 15.25 -15.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns .lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 15.00 -16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 25.00 -35.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 11.00 -11.50
Castor,[1,6] blown, one-way dms . c.l..lb. 15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., cl., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms, c.l.....lb. .1730- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .17 - —
extracted, No. 3, tech. bbls c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .95 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb. 30.00 -35.00
Chalmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood[5], dms.....lb. .40½ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .38¾ Nom.
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. 11.00 -32.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Java, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
dms. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Coconut,[6] Manila, crude, tanks, lb. No prices
edible, 76°, ret. dms., l.c...lb. No prices
Cod[5], Newf., dms.....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP.....bbl. 72.00 -85.00
Coriander, bots.....lb. 30.00 -35.00
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾ Nom.
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, N.F., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb. 10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. 12.00 -
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
weed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .83 - .88
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb. 20.00 -25.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 20.00 -25.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms. .....lb. .20 - .2
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 20.00 -21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Halibut[6] liver, ref., dms...gal. 73.00 Nom
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Juniper, berry, cns.....lb. 12.00 -13.00
wood, tech., cns. .....lb No stocks
Juniper tar, USP XI, dms...lb. .80 - .95
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
2 bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15 - —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. No prices
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 2.65 - 3.10
dms. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb. 10.75 -17.00
Type 2.....lb. 8.50 -15.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Lime, dist., cns.....lb. 13.00 -14.00
expressed, cns.....lb. 16.00 -17.00
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. cns..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Brazilian (see Bois de rose).

Oil, linseed,[5] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1190- .1210
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .1210- .1230
5 to 9.....lb. .1250- .1270
less than 5.....lb. .1270- .1290
tanks .....lb. .1100- .1120
boiled linseed oil .004 cent over raw.
Lovage, extra fine, bots.....lb. 85.00 - —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax,
California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼- 4, tanks. gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 400-210 D, 0-25 pour, tanks.. gal. .19½- .24½
neutral, 150-400 vis., 3-3½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .12¼- .17¾
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .12 - .14¼
Pennsylvania[5], bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .18
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks.. gal. .15 - .16½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .33- .40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb. 15.00 -Nom.
Menhaden,[5] crude, tanks, Balto, gal. .63¾ Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1200- .1240
kettle-bodied, ret. dms....lb. .1300- .1340
light-pressed, ret. dms....lb. .1100- .1140
tanks .....lb. .1020 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).

Oil, mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Neatsfoot,[6] 20° c.t., bbls...lb. .25¾- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
prime, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
pure, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cans, dms....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Oiticica,[5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .23 Nom.
solid, dms.....lb. .24¼ Nom.
Oleo, 1[6] bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive,[5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.40 - 4.50
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 5.00 - 5.30
imported, dms.....gal. 5.50 - 5.85
foots, dms.....lb. .19½- .20
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Florida, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
West Indies, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless .....lb. 35.00 -175.00
Origanum, cs. .....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Palm[5], Niger, dms.....lb. .09¼ Nom.
Sumatra, tanks.....lb. No prices
distant, ship't, bulk.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50

Oak Bark—Oil, Putty

Oil, paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind., refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Peanut,[5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 Nom.
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .16¾ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. No stocks
import, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns, dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[5] dms.....lb. .2460- —
tanks .....lb. .2380- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.80 - 1.85
dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
leaf, cns.. .....lb. 3.95 - 4.00
Pine, dest. dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports..gal. .74 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. 1.10 Nom.
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....cal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

Business NOT As Usual

Industry is now definitely on a basis of Wartime Economy. Without doubt, it will be necessary to resort to many changes in formulae due to shortages in various ingredients.

In whole-hearted co-operation with the defense effort, it is our steadfast policy to produce maximum quantities of those chemicals for which raw materials are available and which do not interfere with the defense effort.

With these available materials the soap and cosmetic manufacturer will be able to achieve the desired results.

Whole-hearted co-operation between business and government is absolutely necessary in order that a complete and final Victory, both military and economic, be achieved.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 PACIFIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
9 CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, Rapeseed—Pinkroot

Oil, rapeseed,[5] tax incl., dms..lb. .15½ Nom.
tax not incl., tanks.....lb. .10 Nom.
blown, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[5] dist., or saponif., dms., dlvd..lb. .12¾- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - .12¼
West coast prices one cent higher.
Rose, synth., bots.....lb. 4.00 -60.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 25.00 -30.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
dms.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 7.25 - —
Sage, cns.....lb. No stocks
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .66½ Nom.
refd., alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1200- .1240
kettle-bodied, ret. dms....lb. .1300- .1340
light, pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1100- .1140
tanks.....lb. .1020 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. No prices
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks
Shark[5] liver, crude, dms. million vitamin units. No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 8.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks.....lb. .12¼ Nom.
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks.....lb. .13½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Sperm[5], bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1301- —
45°, dms.....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 45.00 -50.00
tanks, works.....ton. 30.00- —
Tall, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- .07
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½ - .06¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05 - .06¾
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .03½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
E. ports, c.l.....gal. .32 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .24 - —
rectified., USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[5] crude, dms.....lb. .30 - —
refined, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.20
white, cns. .....lb. 1.95 - 2.35
Tung (see Oil, China wood).
Ti tree, cns .....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Turkey red (see castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns. .....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb. 30.00 -31.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach. dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., dlvd., 100 gal..gal. 10.00 - —
dms., 50 gal.....gal. 11.50 - —
dms., 25 gal.....gal. 12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal.....gal. 13.50 - —
dms., 5 gal.....gal. 14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal.....gal. 15.00 - —
White mineral, dom., tech., 50/60 vis., c.l..gal. .39 - .41
l.c.l. .....gal. .48 - .49
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l. .....gal. .49 - .50
75/85 vis., c.l.....gal. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50 - —
80/90 vis., c.l.....gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - —
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - —
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l....gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - —
85/95 vis., c.l.....gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - .54
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .48½- .50½
l.c.l. .....gal. .57½- .59½
125/135 vis., c.l.....gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l. .....gal. .63 - —
140/150 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .69 - —
145/155 vis., c.l.....gal. .56 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .65 - —
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .70½- —
180/190 vis., c.l.....gal. .59½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .68½- —
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .64½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .73½- —
205/215 vis., c.l.....gal. .64 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .73 - —
310/320 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .81 - —
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - .73
l.c.l. .....gal. .81 - .82
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .73 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .82 - —
340/350 vis., c.l.....gal. .74 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .83 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Oil, white mineral, prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material in returnable drums.
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 6.00
South, cns .....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns. lb. 20.00 -24.00
Manila, bots. .....lb. 35.00 -40.00
Olivine, aggregate c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l. wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton 12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock.....lb. No prices
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.....lb. No prices
fingers, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Verona, bls.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs., cns.....lb. No prices
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[7] dms., c.l., wks...lb. .17 - .17½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- .18
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs....lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2..lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.lb. .54 - .55
good, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .55 - .56
medium, cs.....lb. .52 - .54
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery..lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
125-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10¼- —
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,3,8] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., coys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Pectin, 200 lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd, lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lot.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .06½- —
Pentanes, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G. 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .— - —
10 gal., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] bgs.....lb. .06½- —
white[1], bgs.....lb. .11½- —
red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka.lb. .45 - .46
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Sierre Leone, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .70 - .75
import, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[8] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Ms., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.
Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Perchlorethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points...lb. .09 - —
Petrolatum, tech., green, dark, c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
red, veterinary, c.l.....lb. .03¾- .03½
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- .04¾
USP, amber, c.l.....lb. .03½- .03¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- .04¾
amber, extra, c.l.....lb. .03¾- .03⅞
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- .04⅞
blonde, c.l.....lb. .04¼- .04⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- .05⅝
white, cream, c.l.....lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- .06½
lily, c.l.....lb. .05¾- .05⅞
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
snow, c.l.....lb. .06½- .06⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
soft, c.l.....lb. .05¾- .05⅞
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- .07⅛
super, c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03½- .03⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- .04⅝
Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N.Y. for material packed in returnable drums.
Petroleum,[1] crude, bulk, at wells—
California .....bbl. .68 - 1.53
Central West—
Illinois .....bbl. 1.22 - 1.37
Michigan .....bbl. 1.24 - 1.44
Indiana .....bbl. 1.22 - —
East Texas.....bbl. 1.25 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.48
Louisiana, Arkansas.....bbl. .94 - 1.36
Midcontinent (Oklahoma, Kansas, North Texas).....bbl. .75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia—
Bradford, Allegany.....bbl. 2.75 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
N. Y. Transit lines.....bbl. 2.75 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.84 - —
S. W. Penn lines.....bbl. 2.40 - —
Lower district in National Transit lines..bbl. 2.63 - 2.68
Rocky Mountains.....bbl. .96 - 1.20
South Central and Southwestern Texas..bbl. 1.03 - 1.50
Texas Panhandle, W. Texas and N. Mexico..bbl. .70 - 1.15
Ether laboratory grade, 30-60° C., c.l..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
35-60° C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
40-75° C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations, f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.
Lacquer diluent at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.h., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco..gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Fort Wellea, Wash..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, toluol type, tanks, gal. .07¾- .08¼
Benzol type, tanks..gal. .07⅞- .08⅝
Mineral spirits at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
196-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09¼- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon:—
Albany .....gal. .13½- —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .14 - —
25-99 gals.....gal. .10 - —
Boston .....gal. .11½- —
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal. .10½- —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .11¼- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1190- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .10¼- —
Chicago .....gal. .1670- —
Decatur .....gal. .1810- —
Des Moines.....gal. .1790- —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .1420- .1520
Milwaukee .....gal. .1930- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul..gal. .19½- —
Newark .....gal. .10½- —
New York (200 gal.)..gal. .10½- —
Omaha .....gal. .12½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .11½- .13½
Providence .....gal. .12 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1270- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Syracuse .....gal. .13½- —
Trenton .....gal. .10½- —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .12½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Petroleum, naphtha, oleaners', at refinery, Group 3, tanks.gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½- —
Bridgeport .....gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax...gal. .18 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax...gal. .1910- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal. .1890- —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .15 - .16
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.., gal. .2030- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20½- —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
New York, ex tax....gal. .11½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .1490- .1590
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16½- —
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .12 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15½- —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14½- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .14 - —
30, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast N. Y., tanks, gal. .10½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .17 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal. .1890- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1910- —
Evansville, Inc., ex tax, gal. .1520- .1620
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .2030- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11½- —
New York, ex tax....gal. .10½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .1490- .1590
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .13 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .1570- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .11½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1640- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1860- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal. .1840- —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax, gal. .14 - .15
Milwaukee, inc. 5c tax, gal. .1980- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .1820- —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .09½- —
New Orleans, ex tax..gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
Omaha .....gal. .1360- .1450
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .13 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax..gal. .1340- —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10½- .11½
Phenobarbital, 5lb. bots.....lb. 4.35 - —
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract..lb. 4.00 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Phenol,[1] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs. lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots. lb. 4.55 - —
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77%-76%.....long ton. 5.00 - —
land pebble, 68%-66%.long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% .....long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% .....long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 4.00 - —
Tenn., 72%-70%.....long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 6.00 - —
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton..lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz. 4.00 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.85 - 5.50
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 - —
hardwood, 1-time dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton.23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pitch, pine, bbls.....bbl. 6.75 - 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Poke root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Root bark, bgs.....No stocks
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .70 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .62 - .64
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .49 - .50
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 300 lbs..lb. .14 - —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Bichromate,[2,5] spots, c.l., works, lb. .09⅝- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03¼
tanks .....lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 83-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[2] cryst., kgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs.....lb. .09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 98% cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[2,5] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs..lb. .33½- —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .35½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .32 - .34
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.88
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom., run-of-mine grade, bulk or ex vessel, ports..unit-ton. .60 - —
f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - .21
import, 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports—ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Muriate, dom., min. 50% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports... unit-ton. .56 - .58
60% K_2O, same basis.... unit-ton. .53½- —
import, min. 50% or 60% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..unit-ton. No prices
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price named above.
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[2] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate,[2] tech., d m s., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. No prices
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls..lb. .15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports.ton.36.25 - —
imp., min., 90%, bgs., ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports...ton. No prices
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, 40%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns. lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propaine,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.

Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03⅝- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅝- —
100- 499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100- 599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03⅝- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅞- —
100- 499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice, imp., Italian.....lb. No prices
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 4.30 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 6.35 - —
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .22 - .23
fine powd., 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .23 - .24
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
Pyroxylin, china white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan, bbls., works..lb. .05⅝- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63% bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04⅞- —
clarified, 64% bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —

Pitch—Quinine

Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18¼- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,6] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark..flask.193.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Quinidine, N.F.V., cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .71 - —
Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 - —
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 - —
Dihydrobromine, bots.....oz. .86 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .86 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .81 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 - —

AS THE COIL of the first Atlantic cable stretched its history-making course through the depths of the ocean between America and Europe, it became not only a physical bond between the continents, but a symbol, as well, of unprecedented progress to benefit the trade of the world. That the Atlantic cable achieved this in the cause of commerce is now living history.

UNITY...HALL-MARK OF GREATNESS IN ENTERPRISE

"AWAITING THE REPLY." PAINTING BY ROBERT DUDLEY. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Similarly, to broaden the scope of their endeavors with benefit to those they serve, the Niagara Alkali Company and the Electro Bleaching Gas Company have united the strong strands of their enterprises to become one...the Niagara Alkali Company. The quality reputation of all products...the fine traditions of management...will continue to distinguish this greater American business in the field of chemicals.

Niagara
ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
Liquid Chlorine
EBG NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

Quinine—Senega Root

Quinine, hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 - —
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 - —

Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns. oz. .81 - —

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, medium, recleaned, bgs., lb. .07¾- .08¼
Japanese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Red,[2] alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots.lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
maroon-deep, bbls., ton lots, lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone, medium shade bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Fire toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —

Red, mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03¼- —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Grade 2, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, No. 1, high, dried, cs..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.23
No. 2, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls.....lb. .88 - .93
Riboflavin .....gram. 1.25 - 1.35
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
red, bls.....lb. 5.45 - 5.50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .22
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock....
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.92 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.03 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rouge

Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls.	lb.	.23	.25
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22	.25
Tinneveilly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
2, bls	lb.	.12	.15
3 bls.	lb.	.11	.12
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.14	.15
Pods., bls.	lb.	.13	.16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.39	.40
dlvd., Boston	lb.	.40	.41
Chicago	lb.	.40½	.41½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.42½	.43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.45	.46
dlvd., Boston	lb.	.45½	.46½
Chicago	lb.	.46¾	.47¾
Pacific Coast	lb.	.48¾	.49¾
Garnet, bags	lb.	.37	.39
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, cs., lb.		.43	.45
superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.33	.34
dlvd., Chicago	lb.	.33½	.34½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.36	.37
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N.Y., lb.		.32	.33
dlvd., Chicago	lb.	.32½	.33½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.35½	.36½
varnish, Metro, area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	lb.	1.87	—
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.82½	—
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.78	—
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.97	—
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.92½	—
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.88	—

Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal.

Unexpired 1941 shellac varnish contracts subject to surcharge of 17c. per pound on 5 lb., 17½c. on 4½ lb., and 18c. on 4 lb. cut to cover higher price of alcohol.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	19.00	—
smaller lots.	ton.	20.00	—
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	21.00	—
smaller lots.	ton.	23.00	—
400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	30.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	35.00	—
smaller lots.	ton.	38.00	—
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	21.50	—
smaller lots.	ton.	23.00	—
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	22.00	—
smaller lots.	ton.	25.00	—
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	25.50	—
smaller lots.	ton.	27.00	—
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	13.50	—
l.c.l.	ton.	18.50	—
140 mesh, c.l.	ton.	11.00	—
l.c.l.	ton.	16.00	—

Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.

Silver, bullion	oz.	.35½	—
Govt. purchase, dom., metal.	oz.	.7111	—
Govt. purchase, foreign metal.	oz.	.35	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.34	—
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.26¾	—
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.29	.34
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.28	.33
Simarubra barks, bls.	lb.	.67	.68
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.15	.16
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	10.00	15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.75	.80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns.	lb.	.05	.08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07	.08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.23	.24
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13	.13½
cut, German, bls., bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
dom., bbls.	lb.	.14	.15
powd., bbls.	lb.	.15	.16
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	.10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½	.06
USP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.06	.07
Alginate, dms., bbls., works.,	lb.	.69	.73
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.50	—
dms., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.75	—
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.40	—
dms., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15	.15½
Arsenate, dms., dealers., c.l works.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.09¼	.09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.07½	.08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.08½	.09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18	—
2	100 lbs.	2.33	—
3	100 lbs.	2.58	—
4	100 lbs.	2.98	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15	—
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	.95	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.05	1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60	—
3	100 lbs.	2.85	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	—

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 93° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

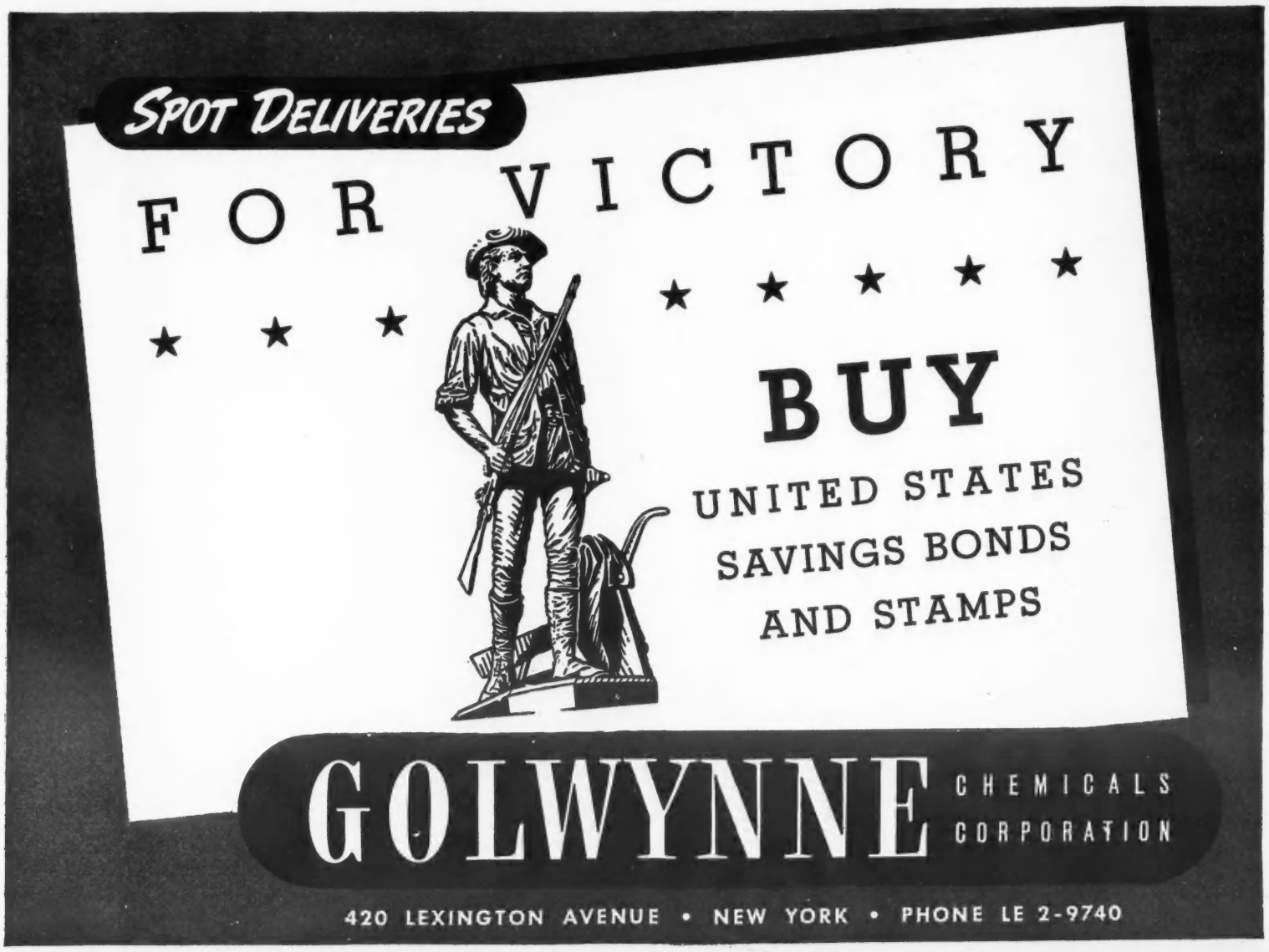
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.39	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.40	—
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.46	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.47	—
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.50	—
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05	—
bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	—
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.85	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	2.51	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	2.76	—
Bichromate,[3,5] spot, c.l., works, lb.		.07⅜	—
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works.	lb.	.07½	—
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works.	lb.	.07¾	—
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.11	—
10-bbl. lots.	lb.	.11½	.13
1-9 bbls.	lb.	.12	—
kegs	lb.	.12½	.14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00	3.10
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.50	3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.60	—
35 deg., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.65	—
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works,	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.80	—

Senna Leaves—Soda Fluoride

Soda, bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27	.31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.28	.32
Cacodylate, 1-kilo bots.	lb.	No prices	
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).			
Caustic, flake, 76% powd., ammon, process, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.95	—
dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	3.55	4.90
2	100 lbs.	3.70	5.05
3	100 lbs.	3.95	5.30
4	100 lbs.	4.35	5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.			
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.92½	—
sellers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.95	—
70%, buyers' tanks, works,	100 lbs.	1.97½	—
sellers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	3.15	—
2	100 lbs.	3.30	—
3	100 lbs.	3.55	—
electro process, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.30	—

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07	.08½
Chromate,[3,5] spot, c.l., works, lb.		.08¾	—
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works.	lb.	.09½	—
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb.		.18½	—
dms., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	.20½	—
25-lb. lots.	lb.	.22½	.23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.19½	—
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots.	lb.	.24	—
boxes, 50-lb. lots.	lb.	.26	—
cns., 25-lb. lots.	lb.	.28	.29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.25	—
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots.	lb.	.24½	—
boxes, 50-lb. lots.	lb.	.26½	—
cns., 25-lb. lots.	lb.	.29½	—
kgs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.25½	—
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms.	lb.	.14	.15
imports, 90%, cs.	lb.	No prices	
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	.10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis.	lb.	.08½	—
1-9, same basis.	lb.	.09	—
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.08¼	—



Soda Fluoride—Trimethyl Phos.

Soda, fluoride, 95%, l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.27
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.42
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.27
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.42
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, chys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite,[4] dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .22 - .24
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., works, frt. equald...100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
pea, 2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
pea, less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.49 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots.....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars, producing points or ports, rail or boat shipment...ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
f.o.b. other Atl. and Gulf ports..ton.28.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl., Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or boat shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- .11¼
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09½- —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .19½- —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17½- —
powd., 100 lbs., bgs., works, lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.60
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.80
kegs, c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - 4.30
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Soda, sal, bgs., dlvd. N.Y.100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - 1.30
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sequisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.....lb. .12 - .15
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
NV VI, exsiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Solvent, naphtha,[3] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 41%, bulk.....ton.48.20 - —
protein, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .20¼- —
100-20 000 lbs., works.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .24 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 3.65 - 4.00
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .78 - .79
White, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .19 - .20
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .10½- .11
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls.....lb. .23 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Strontium, iodide, bots, 5 lbs..lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., wks., lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Strolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .78 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —

Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .75 - 1.45
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's, ...ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....ea.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.....lb. 1.70 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.25 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., for hospitals, 5-gram bots..ea. .50 - —
Sulfathiazole, 5-gm. bot.....ea. .42 - —
Sesquicarbonate, 5-gm. bot....ea. .42 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. steamers, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
light, ref'd, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
roll, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 25c. less per 100 pounds.

Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l., cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s....ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .07 - .07½
medium, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
poultry .....lb. .06 - .06½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto..net ton. 9.60 - —
guaranteed 16%, bulk, same basis..net ton.10.10 - —
20%, bulk, same basis....ton.12.75 - —
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, balto., spot..unit-ton. .80 - —

T

Talc, dom., Calif., 1, c.l.....ton.21.50 - —
2, c.l.....ton.18.50 - —
N.Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton.13.00 -18.00
l.c.l. .....ton.17.00 -20.00
99-99½%, 325 mesh, c.l.... ton.15.25 -19.25
l.c.l. .....ton.17.25 -22.00
99.95%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Aluminum, flake-type, grd. c.l..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, c.l.....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packing.
Tallow,[1,5] extra, loose.....lb..0671¼- —
special, loose.....lb..0653⅝- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .053⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .063⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .067⅛- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .073⅛- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .073⅛- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .083⅛- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
kegs .....lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Tankage, fertilizer, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 5.50 & .10
high-grade, bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.75 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports..unit-ton. 5.35 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .04½- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[7] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
ports .....gal. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .24 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terpin hydrate, bbls., dms....lb. .60 - .65
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .43 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).

Tetrachlorethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- — tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine .....lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Sodiosalicylate, dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns. gram. .53 - .56
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thio Urea, C.P., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .89 - .94
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhy.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,7] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No price
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .05½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[2,3,7] (toulene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, N.F., 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D. Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresyl, phosphate,[8] CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
Tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .25½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd..lb. .45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 -56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[8] dms....lb. .88 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal powd.,[8,5] 90% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .10½ Nom.
Madras, bgs....lb. .09½ Nom.
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .81½- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock....gal. .83½- —
5 ex dock....gal. .85½- —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .65 - .70
tanks, dlvd., E. cities...gal. .58 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .77 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....gal. .80 - —
tanks, dlvd....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea - ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls....lb. .24 - .25

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Eastern, bls....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, C.P., bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins...lb. No prices
Mexican, tins....lb.16.00 -17.00
cuts, tins....lb.14.00 -16.00
South American, tins....lb. No prices
Tahiti, tins....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins. lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb. No prices
artificial, cs....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30.000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_6 (see Riboflavin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls....lb. .40 - .42
tree....lb. .28 - .29
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs....lb. .0460- .04475
liquid, tanks....lb. .05 - —
bbls....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black....lb. .14 - —
white....lb. .26 - —
Wax, amorphous, 180-185, amber, lb. .17½- —
black....lb. .16 - —
white....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs....lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs, cs., lb. .58 - —
cakes, cs....lb. .59 - —
discs, cs....lb. .60 - —
yellow, crude, Africa....lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs....lb. .55 - .56
Candelilla,[2] bgs., 1 ton....lb. .33 - —
Carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs., lb. .75 - .76
No. 2, N.C., bgs....lb. .82 - .83
N.C., 3, bgs....lb. .77 - .78
refined, bgs....lb. .83 - .84
yellow, No. 1, bgs....lb. .87 - .88
No. 2, bgs....lb. .86 - .87
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots....lb. .16½- .17
Wax, ceresin, 160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs....lb. .30 - .31
Montan, bgs....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs....lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 60°-68° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l, dry-grd., pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l., works....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l., works....ton.22.00 -27.00
gilders, bolted, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l., works....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l., works....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works....ton.25.00 -29.00
Whiting, limestone, air-floated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.10 - —
200 mesh, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
90%, 200 mesh, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 7.00 - —
gilders', pap. bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works....ton.12.50 -16.00
gilders', putty grade, water-floated, bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l., works....ton.13.00 -16.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l., works....ton.18.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls....lb. .14 - .15
thin, natural, bls....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls....lb. .15 - .16
Wild indigo root, bls....lb. .22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 60 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y..ton.24.00 -25.00
80 mesh, same basis....ton.26.00 -28.00
100 mesh, same basis....ton.30.00 -32.00
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock.. ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls....lb. .50 - .60

Trimethylamine—Yellow, Cad.

X

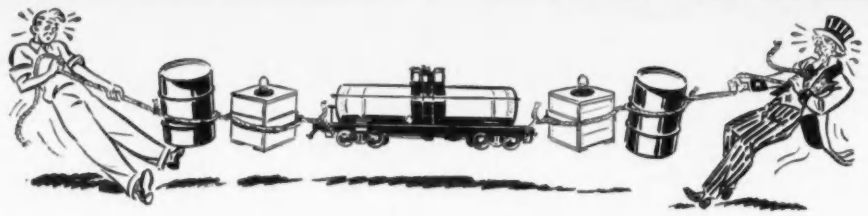
Xylol[2] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works. gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .40 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works..gal. .49 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .47 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Yellow,[2] arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .52 - .55
bottles, same basis....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis....lb. .20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40

—Continued on page 43

DON'T PLAY TUG-OF-WAR WITH UNCLE SAM!



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Tomorrow's Rubber

Permanence, not expedience, should be the ultimate goal in the search for something to replace that once trivial now vital material which has been denied by war's termination of commercial contact with the rubber plantations of the Netherlands East Indies. This does not mean that today's searchings must discover a permanent substitute; the desirable permanence is that of economic balance—permanent substitution often is destructive of that status.

Ingenuity discloses no bounds in its application to the rubber problem. Chemically, physically, and botanically it is literally "all over the map"—as far as maps exist today—in its activity. The chemical substitutes for rubber forecast another big business comparable with the automotive industry. But, this situation, or possibility, should be viewed with the perspective of the return of peace. Not all synthetic processes can withstand the normal weight of natural resources.

President Roosevelt has vetoed a guayule project because it did not dovetail with his "Good Neighbor" policy for the Western Hemisphere. Guayule should be studied from another angle, that of the wisdom of building for the future upon a plant which requires some four years for best returns. One of the strange-named dandelions may easily be a better investment because it yields in one year, even though the yield be relatively no larger than the figures of the guayule forces—those of the "kok-sagyzists" are much larger. When normal trading is restored, it will not be well to have money tied up in two or three years' stands of rubber plants which have not yet produced any revenue. And the cultivation of guayule is not so simple as some assume.

There are hundreds of plants which produce latexes. The conversion of these juices to a satisfactory widely serviceable rubber may be practicable with existing processes; it may in some instances require another chemical discovery matching that of vulcanization. Rubber is not a natural product, but a chemical complex of a multitude of materials. The chemical aspects of tomorrow's rubber offer an attractive field—and so do the economic.

Cat's-Eye Coatings

Cats' eyes shine in the dark—if activated by a light. The popular idea of their luminosity lacks factual substantiation. It is the same in part, and different in part with respect to coatings to be painted on certain surfaces with the view of making articles sufficiently visible to be found, or avoided, in the dark.

In the lands where blackouts have become a large feature of the hours of darkness, these coatings are serving a variety of necessary purposes. The possibility of their becoming necessary in this country daily approaches more closely the realms of probability.

So, there is a public interest hereabouts in coatings that shine like a cat's eyes, and that has set the paint and other coatings industries to looking more deeply into their knowledge and that of others respecting coatings which are luminescent, phosphorescent, or fluorescent. And that is why there appears in OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER this week and did appear last week an instalment of a treatise on the materials which make paints visible in the dark, the processes of luminescence and phosphorescence, and how to go about providing convenient substitutes for the lights which must be put out when sky-borne dangers threaten.

Nature does some "blackout" illuminating with the "fox fire" of the forest and the "jack-o-lantern" of the fen. The first is phosphorescent; the second is luminescent—it is not gas burning. It is not in the direction of these lights that science looks for coatings that gleam or glow: the chemical field is a broader source. But, there is a necessity to know what will serve and how: one cannot enlist nature's little lights. So, it is important to know that the paint technologists of New York will shortly have an open conference on the subject.

BUY BONDS FOR VICTORY

State Medical Care

The scheme of health insurance proposed in the Jack bill (A. 1005) now before the Legislature of the State of New York marks a long step toward improvement from earlier proposals of this increasingly popular experiment in public social service. But, the basic idea has not yet been proved to have a part in the economic structure of the State's people. That may come in time; perhaps will come soon; hence, those who will functionally be affected by it must so plan and proceed that the essential services which they perform shall not be destroyed, even though they must be reconstructed.

State health insurance—state medical care—is a big idea. So far it has not got from advocates, or from political sponsors, or from the medical profession and its pharmacal allies, the measure of consideration which its economic significance demands. This is not to argue that a more or less public scheme to provide medical care is in itself obnoxious; nor is it to argue that some measure of such service is not necessary or desirable. The point to be made is that such a scheme should be so fashioned by those who are experienced in the services purposed that it will accomplish an improvement of conditions at which it is directed. This matter is of special moment with respect to the drug trade.

The health insurance scheme proposed in the Jack bill does not directly or definitely approach the so-called "panel system" of furnishing drugs and medicines which has had a disturbing period of evolution in the major countries that have established state medical care. The New York bill appears to assume, but does not so state, that most of the medicinal agents required in its processes will be furnished by the doctors. The bill would authorize the administrative board to provide drugs and medicines "on the prescription of the general medical practitioner." It may be that, somewhere among its 15,000 or 16,000 words there is a statement of where and how the board is to get these drugs and medicines—an appropriation of $100,000 is provided to put the scheme in running order. The source of these supplies is not readily discernible—and because there is no provision for representation of pharmacy or any other part of the drug trade on the administrative board, it must be assumed that drugs and medicines are regarded as of little importance. The drug trade cannot afford to be satisfied with that assumption—or with one that the Jack bill is similarly to be appraised.

BUY BONDS FOR VICTORY

Charity at Home

The Red Cross calls for an unusual measure of support in these unusual times. It will get all that. The needs of the armed forces of the nation appeal eloquently to the charity of its people. The response, viewed from whatsoever standpoint of humanitarianism, cannot be too generous.

The Red Cross does not function in the myriad of needs for relief which are the common characteristic of life as usual. This is not its field; these needs must be met by private welfare organizations and institutions—and these also must be supported by the charity of the people in community chest or similar funding.

Almost a score must work at home that one may properly be maintained on the fighting front. While this does not connote that the need for relief on the home front is twenty times as great as that where the fighting is, there can be no doubting the vastness of the home welfare task for those who labor to supply and those dependent upon them and in turn depended upon to keep the workers' morale up where the unusual demand upon them requires that it be.

The public need of relief must be provided for; but the private need must not be forgotten.

BUY BONDS FOR VICTORY

This Is the Reason

Every day comes out somewhere a new reason why business houses should continue to tell their promotive stories to their public even though sales as a rule require more repression than promotion. The buying public, be it industrial user or ultimate consumer, is a variable factor; that is probably why the "keep-on-advertising" reasons vary so widely.

There is, however, a solid reasoning. Forget your goods; keep your name "up in lights." Eventually, maybe shortly, you may have to take to an entirely different line; and who you are, not what you used to have, must be your foundation-stone.

Nobody can foretell what he will have to sell, or to whom, a year from now. So, call it good-will building, institutional promotion, or what you will, advertising should be carried on so that you may be known wherever you land.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE

CALCIUM salts have been administered, both orally and parenterally, for a number of years in the treatment of various disorders. Originally several salts with inorganic acids were used but it was found that the inorganic radicles caused certain untoward effects and a search was begun for a salt which would not give rise to these difficulties.

As a result of this search the use of Calcium Gluconate in calcium therapy was developed. As Gluconic Acid is the first oxidation product of glucose (dextrose) and is readily assimilated in the body, the use of its calcium salt was found to obviate most of the ill effects caused by the inorganic salts previously used.

Several years prior to 1930 the production of Gluconic Acid and Calcium Gluconate was begun in Europe, glucose being subjected to a chemical oxidation to produce the acid. The process was quite expensive and resulted in rather high prices for Calcium Gluconate.

In 1930, after several years of intensive research, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. first began the limited production of Gluconic Acid by a fermentative process, using glucose (dextrose) as the raw material. At the same time, Calcium Gluconate was also made available. The Pfizer product met with ready acceptance and because of the economy of the fermentative method of production and since the raw material was a product of American agriculture, considerable reductions in price have been possible. This lower cost has also permitted the wider use of this salt in the field of veterinary medicine.

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Heavy Chemicals

Intermediate Period Prevails During Total War Conversion —WPB Calls for Increase in Anhydrous Ammonia Production —OPA Holds Exports Not Be Above Existing Schedules

While pressure was lifted as far as most civilian demands were concerned, shipments moved in steady quantities to defense channels and against contracts last week. An intermediate period during the conversion to total war effort was expected to follow for the next few months, after which time military requirements would again place existing facilities under additional strains, and require greater expansion in plant capacity. Price developments were absent in the market.

The War Production Board called for substantially increased capacity for the production of anhydrous ammonia on recommendations by the Requirements Committee. The increased capacity was found to be necessary in order to meet the requirements of the greatly expanded military program. Steps will be taken immediately to carry out the determinations reached by the committee.

Efforts were made by some leading exporters to obtain further concessions in regulations to permit allowance for extra expenditures in export transactions. The Board of Economic Warfare issued a bulletin that prices quoted on materials for export should not be in excess of existing provisions in the export price schedules of OPA. In cases where prices are not under control, the amounts quoted should not be unreasonable in relation to current market quotations.

The entire paper and pulp industry will be brought under government control by April 1, either through rigid allocation or curtailment of production, it was revealed at the annual meeting of the Association of Pulp Consumers. Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 103.1 percent in week ended February 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 104.1 percent in previous week and 89.3 percent a year ago.

Alums.—Shipments moved steadily to contract consumers. Prices without change.

Alumina Sulphate.—Consumers made replacement in satisfactory volume to keep market position firm.

Anhydrous, Ammonia.—WPB calls for substantially increased capacity to meet expanded military program requirements. Prices underwent no change.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Shipments usually allocated to regular consuming channels. Price tone firm.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — Transactions steady and routine. Prices held the same.

Ammonia Bifluoride.—Offerings remain light, and prices were firm.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.1	170.1	170.1	158.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	101.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chloropicrin

Supplies of chloropicrin at present are sufficient to meet increased civilian and military requirements. At the moment there is a seasonal lull in the principal civilian uses for fumigation of grains and soil conservation. The uses for the latter increased in recent years with the more rigid agricultural examination of foodstuffs such as flour and grain. and the closer investigation of grain producing mills and warehouses.

While the principal bottlenecks in production continue to be securing sufficient supplies of such raw materials as chlorine and picric acid. So far enough material has been allotted, since the conservation of foodstuffs is considered essential in the interest of national defense. No actual figures are available on production because of the limited number of producers. It is estimated that output has increased because of the greater demand for military and civilian purposes.

No advance has taken place in the prices of the commercial grade of chloropicrin since the start of the war in 1939. Present quotation for 180-pound cylinders remains at 80c. per pound, which has been extended to the first quarter of this year.

Ammonia Nitrate.—Bulk of material taken for military needs. Prices unaltered.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Business restricted to regular channels for normal needs. Prices failed to change.

Ammonia Sulphocyanide.—Good inquiry, and market maintained its firm position.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Inquiries and shipments were steady. Pricewise the market displayed firmness.

Antimony Oxide.—Business was usually confined to regular channels for necessary needs. Prices firm.

Arsenic, White. — Sellers booked ahead against contracts, and spot business limited. Prices unchanged and firm.

Barium Salts.—A firm price tone characterized the market for barium derivatives. Supplies of carbonate, hydrate, nitrate and oxide remained tight.

Bleaching Powder.—Demand in excess of supplies, and offerings allocated. Prices continued stabilized.

Calcium Carbide.—Supplies tight, and inquiries active. Prices rule firm.

Calcium Chloride.—A good volume of orders continued to make their appearance. Prices held the same.

Carbon Tetrachloride.— Business under full priority control to direct shipments to proper channels. Prices firm at ceiling levels.

Chlorine.—Defense needs broad, and deliveries subject to complete allocation. Prices without change.

Cobalt Oxide.—Shipments on allo-

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Chemical Society, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., April 19-24.

DCAT Banquet, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 12.

cated basis. Prices held at previous levels.

Copper Salts.—Transactions remain on restricted basis. Quotations nominal.

Copper Sulphate.—Expanded domestic output expected to take care of most civilian and defense requirements. Offerings for export restricted. Prices firm.

Copperas. — Supplies pro rated among regular consumers. Prices failed to change.

Fluorspar.—Prices pegged at January 1 levels. Inquiries active.

Glauber's Salt. — Shipments moderately active. Prices without alteration.

Lead Acetate. — Market tone very firm, offerings limited to regular consumers for normal requirements.

Magnesite. — Civilian and defense needs absorb most of the offerings. Prices were firm.

Manganese Dioxide. — Shipments moved steadily against contracts. Prices lacked change.

Nickel Salts.—Producers able to take care of domestic consumers normal needs. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Phosphorus. — Defense needs restricted amounts available for other uses. Prices were maintained at firm levels.

Potash Carbonate.—Shipments pro rated among contract consumers. Prices held the same.

Potash, Caustic.—A steady movement continued to regular channels. Pricewise the market displayed firmness.

Potash, Chlorate.—Domestic offerings taken by defense and civilian needs. Prices firm.

Potash Permanganate. — A steady demand continued from defense and regular channels. Prices lacked change.

Saltcake. — Production and consumption continued at an even pace. Prices held firm.

Saltpeter.—Orders were in sufficient volume to keep market in firm position.

Soda Acetate. — Offerings limited, and prices retain their firmness.

Soda Ash. — Inquiries broad from defense and civilian sources. New business and exports limited. Prices rule firm.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Business steady. Prices remain firm.

Soda, Caustic. — Business allocated against contracts as a rule, and market position very firm.

Soda Fluoride. — Market position tight, offerings on pro rated basis. Prices firm.

Soda Hyposulphite. — Technical grade (thiosulphate) of soda will be subject to a Federal specification in government purchases beginning June 1. The new specification is O-S-616; it is procurable from the Government Printing Office, Washington, at 5 cents a copy.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Increased domestic output eases situation to some extent. Prices unchanged and firm.

Soda Nitrite. — Inquiries and shipments steady. Prices held at previous levels.

Soda Phosphate. — Sellers confined business to regular consumers for normal requirements. Prices unchanged and firm.

Soda Silicate.—A broad inquiry characterized business in the market. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Soda Silicofluoride. — Spot position of the market appeared better than previously. Prices were nominal.

Soda Sulphide.—Defense and civilian inquiries kept market well sold ahead. Prices firm.

Sulphur, Refined. — Better inquiry for agricultural grades, while commercial moved steadily. Prices unchanged.

Zinc sulphate. — Shipments confined

—*Continued on page 32*

Bauxite 1941 Output Sets High Record

Production of bauxite in the United States in 1941 exceeded the previous peak reached in the World War year of 1918 by nearly 50 percent and surpassed the output of 1940 by 105 percent, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines. Output in 1941 totaled an estimated 899,500 long tons, compared with only 438,913 tons in 1940. Imports of bauxite during the first nine months of 1941 totaled 749,264 tons, a tonnage considerably greater than ever received during any previous full 12-months period. Domestic production and importations in 1942 are expected to greatly surpass those of 1941. Consumption of bauxite in the United States also broke all records in 1941 and is estimated to have totaled approximately 1,700,000 tons, compared with 1,072,000 tons in 1940.

Phila. Quartz Appoints J. C. Russel to Sales Post

The Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, manufacturer of silicates of soda, sodium metasilicate and sodium sesquisilicate for industry has announced the appointment of John C. Russell as an assistant sales manager. Mr. Russell began his business career with the sales department, joining the company in 1924. Other sales officials are—J. P. Elkinton, vice-president in charge of sales; Edwin A. Russell, sales manager, and Carl F. Wolcott, assistant sales manager.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, has taken steps to convert a tire plant in Michigan for the manufacture of cannon.

Books You Can Use

Chemistry Narration

This Chemical Age. By Williams Haynes. Cloth bound; 381 pages, 5½ by 8½ inches. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $3.50.

Strolling along in an easy, fascinating style, William Haynes' newest volume, "This Chemical Age," tells the intriguing story of the progress of chemistry—both scientific and commercial. The work is especially interesting to one in the industry, since the author makes many small sidetrips in which he relates interesting highlights concerning well-known individuals and organizations. While emphasizing the role played by Americans and the American industry in the progress, the tale is amply enriched with the activities in foreign countries.

The early chapters introduce the reader to the beginnings of scientific research—when alchemy was giving way to determined research. There follows descriptions of the progress made in dyestuffs, perfume and flavor principles, medicinal chemicals, rubber and rubber-like compounds, artificial fibers, and plastic materials. The final chapters are devoted to discussion of the materials that may be expected in the days to come, and the productiveness of America as an armory. Throughout the volume, vivid color plates dramatize important phases in chemistry today.

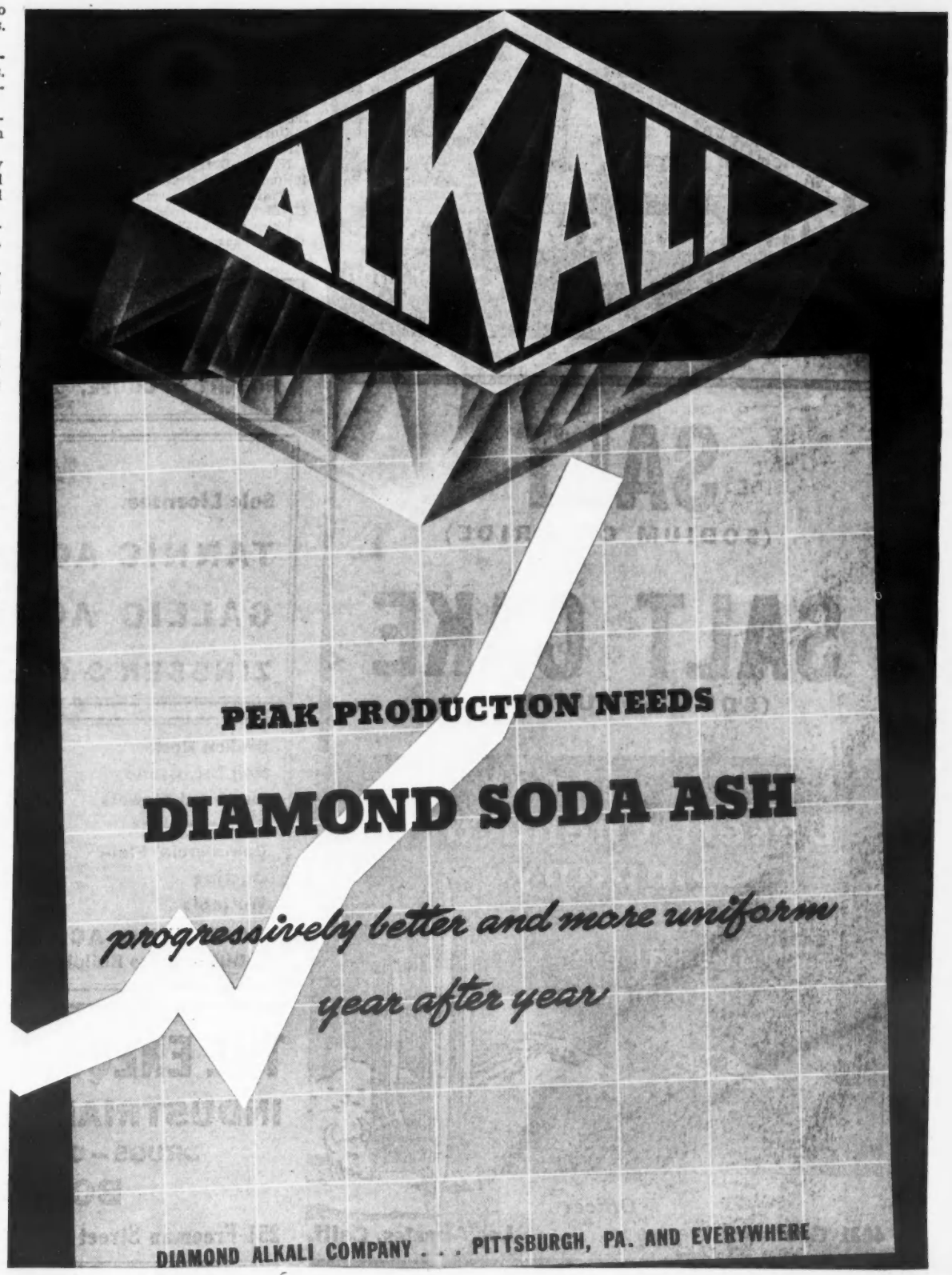
Altogether, the new volume shows evidence of considerable preparatory work and the wealth of background information at the command of the author. It is recommended as interesting reading for anyone, whether engaged in the chemical field or not, and should prove an important stone in the path of popularized chemistry.

Trade Briefs

Delhi Cloth & General Mills Company, Ltd., Delhi, India, proposes to erect a plant for the manufacture of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

Nevada Consolidated will have available 450,000 tons of copper ore as a result of blasting operations at the company's Silver City, N. M., open-pit workings.

H. J. Rose, instructor in the University of Kentucky chemistry department, has resigned to accept a research post with the Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky.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Heavy Chemicals

—*Continued from page* 31

to contracts for normal quantities. Prices held firm.

Acids

The leveling off in inquiries from certain civilian channels partially relieved pressure in the market for acids last week. However, defense needs were rapidly taking up the lag, and many materials continued in a tight position. Acetic, although output was expanding, continued to fall short of meeting all requirements. Some irregularity was evident in the demand for chromic. A good volume of business passed in hydrofluoric for defense and civilian needs. Defense needs for nitric were heavy. Oxalic business was restricted, while offerings of phosphoric were limited. Shipments of sulphuric moved steadily against contracts. Prices held at levels established previously.

Acetic.—Despite expanding output, market remained in tight position. Prices firm at ceiling levels.

Chromic.—Some irregularity noted in demand, but market remained firm.

Formic.—Shipments confined to regular channels as a rule. Prices lacked change.

Gallic.—Offerings continued to reflect situation in raw material. Prices unaltered.

Hydrofluoric.—Defense and civilian business take available offerings. Prices unchanged.

Lactic.—All grades moved in satisfactory volume. Price tone firm.

Muriatic.—Shipments steady. Prices failed to change and tone was firm.

Nitric.—Defense needs heavy. Quotations held at previous levels.

Oxalic.—Prices firm at ceiling basis. Civilian offerings restricted.

Phosphoric.—Tightness characterized the market. Prices unchanged and firm.

Sulphuric.—Shipments moved at a good pace against contracts. Prices firm at levels in force previously.

Baltimore, February 18.—The past week has brought no changes into the market for sulphuric acid, with supplies continuing to become more and more reduced and with the current quotations of one of the producers at $14.13 per ton for 60 degree, 66 degree acid at $17.83 per ton and 98 percent stocks at $17.83 per ton. Other acid makers maintain that they are requiring for their own products all of the acid turned out by them, so that their yield really does not figure in the market at all, though the intimation is given that prices vary. The new plant under construction, which was to have been put into operation by February 15, has not yet started work and completion may be delayed until March 1. Oleum held at $19 per ton.

Insecticides

Seasonal inquiries from dealer and distributor channels broadened in the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides last week. Shipments were moderate in most instances. The outlook continued satisfactory, with weather developments now awaited to determine future course of business.

Maximum prices to be charged for nicotine sulphate by producers and limits on mark-ups by distributors and dealers were requested by the OPA after a meeting of producers held in Washington the preceding month. Schedules of 1942 prices to be quoted by producers are to be submitted to OPA in advance of publication.

Calcium Arsenate.—Prices firm at levels establisned preceding period. Inquiries broaden.

Lead Arsenate.—A firm price tone governed the market. Shipments moderate.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Prices fixed by OPA at a maximum of 80c. per pound delivered to distributors for 50-pound drums and 90c. per pound in 10-pound containers. Distributor and dealer charges also pegged.

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Resale Market

The difficulty encountered by exporters in obtaining chemicals at ceiling levels or at reasonable levels to meet government provisions in export price schedules, restricted transactions in the resale market last week. Efforts were going ahead by leading exporters to obtain further concessions in regulations governing expenses in conducting export transactions.

Soda ash ranged from $2.25 to $2.75 per 100 pounds; caustic soda, $3.75 to $4.50 per 100 pounds; white arsenic, 12c. to 14c. per pound; barium chloride, 7½c. per pound; copper sulphate, 6c. per pound; red phosphorus, 65c. to 75c. per pound; potash caustic, 9c. per pound; potash carbonate, 8½c. to 10c. per pound; potash chlorate, 42c. to 45c. per pound; potash metabisulphite, 30c. to 40c. per pound; soda chlorate, 32c. to 35c. per pound; soda hydrosulphite, 26c. to 30c. per pound; soda nitrite, 10c. to 13c. per pound; soda sulphide, 7½c. to 8c. per pound, and formic acid, 85 percent, including carboys, 22c. to 27c. per pound.

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WPB Chemicals Branch Chief Dr. E.W. Reid

—*Continued from page* 3

also of Pittsburgh, who will be retained in the organization as senior consultant. Weidlein has been devoting part of his time to the branch, with his efforts centered recently on development of the synthetic rubber program. He will continue this responsibility for the Materials Division.

Both are native Kansans who received final training at the University of Pittsburgh. They came to Washington in June, 1940, as members of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and have headed the chemicals end of the war effort ever since. Both are from the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, of which Dr. Weidlein is director. Dr. Weidlein was chemical expert for the War Industries Board in 1918 and is a former president of the American Chemical Society.

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OPA Price Ceilings To Remain in Effect

—*Continued from page* 5

ject to adjustments for relevant factors as he determines to be of general applicability.

Export Prices

Maximum price schedules covering export, as well as domestic sales, apply to all deliveries on and after the date specified in the schedule whether or not a shipment has been licensed for export, it was announced jointly today by the Office of Price Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare.

This announcement is made to correct such impressions to the contrary as may have been created by recent unauthorized statements. Attention was called to the fact that the new emergency price control act of 1942 gives the Price Administrator the power to set maximum prices for export, as well as for domestic sales. In this connection, OPA stated that export price regulations will be strictly enforced under the new law.

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Bids Wanted

Acetylene:—14,000 cubic feet; Quartermaster, Fort Knox, Ky.; AES 1427-8, opening February 24.

Asphalt:—Supplies of; Chief Clerk, U. S. Penitentiary, Department of Justice, Washington; invitation 31 pi-47-2, opening February 27.

Calcium Hypochlorite:—130,860 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta General Depot, Ga.; invitation 1355 Neg-20, opening February 26.

Caulking Lead:—15 tons; U. S. Engineer Office, First and Douglas streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.; invitation 153, opening February 25.

Chlorine:—18,000 pounds; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Post Utilities, Corp of Engineers, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; invitation RU13, opening February 27.

Cleaning Materials:—Supplies of; Commanding Officer, Augusta, Ga.; invitation 133, opening February 25.

Dibutyl Phthalate:—125,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 1656, opening March 4.

Engine Oil:—59,500 gallons for Newport News, Va.; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule LL 451, opening February 24.

Glycerin:—2,000 gallons for Newport News, Va.; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule LL 45, opening February 24.

Laundry Soap:—5,500,000 pounds; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Depot, Jersey City; invitation 1913-Neg-127, opening February 27.

Laundry Soap:—2,500,000 pounds; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Depot, Jersey City; invitation 1913-Neg-127, opening February 27.

Laundry Sour:—75,000 pounds; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Depot, Jersey City; invitation 1913-Neg-127, opening February 27.

Oxygen:—22,800 cubic feet; Quartermaster, Fort Knox, Ky.; AES 1427-8, opening February 24.

Phenol:—750,000 pounds for White Plains, Md.; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 435, opening March 5.

Silicon Carbide:—180,000 pounds; Contracting Division, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton; circular 2051, opening February 27.

Soaps-Detergents:—963,000 pounds; City of New York, opening March 4.

Soda Phosphate:—10,000 pounds; Government Printing Office, Washington; opening February 25.

Starch, Laundry:—200,000 pounds; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Depot, Jersey City; invitation 1913-Neg-127, opening February 27.

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Industrial Economy Division Reorganized

—*Continued from page* 7

and reports covering specific commodities. This unit will be headed by E. A. Chapman, who has been editor of *Domestic Commerce*, a weekly publication of the Department of Commerce.

An Industrial Projects Unit, with George Muller as administrative chief, will maintain close contact with all projects handled by the numerous commodity staffs. Mr. Muller was formerly with the Surplus Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, and prior to that was in the export business, specializing on Latin American countries.

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Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

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(Parenthetical figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Biacetoacetylmetatoluylenediamine

Dye

New intermediate for making—
- Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades

Cobalt Phthalate

Cellulose Products

Suggested as promoter of—
- Durability in cellulosic compounds

Food

Suggested as retarder of—
- Ultraviolet light transmission by—
  - Cellulosic transparent wrappings for butter and other foodstuffs which are made rancid rapidly through the action of light

Glass

Suggested as retarder of—
- Ultraviolet light transmission by—
  - Automobile, truck, and aviation nonscatterable glass

Rubber

Suggested as strength increaser for—
- Tire stock

Ergotamine Tartrate

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Reported as new drug useful in treating—
- Migraine

Reported as new drug useful for—
- Contracting blood vessels (if used too frequently, however, it is said to constrict the blood vessels in the hands and feet to too great an extent)

2-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamido-5-methylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
- Therapeutically useful compound

Para-ortho'-chlorocinnamylideneaminophenol

Petroleum

Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) for—
- Motor fuels

Piperidinepentamethylene Dithiocarbamate

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Application of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Miscellaneous

Absorbent for—
- Removing and recovering carbon bisulphide from industrial liquids and gases (the piperidine derivative contains a certain amount of magnesium hydroxide in solution)

Sharkliver Oil

Pharmaceutical

Claimed as—
- Having vitamin A potency of from 10 to 20 units
- One of the best sources of vitamin A (claimed to carry far more unit potency in this vitamin than the well-known codliver oil or halibut-liver oil)

In compounding and dispensing practice

Slate Flour

(Ardoise Pilee, Ardoise en Poudre, Farine d'Ardoise, Farina di Lavagna, Farina de Pizarra, Poloo de Pizarra, Schiefermehl, Schiefersteinmehl, Schiste en Poudre)

Abrasives

Filler, extender, and polishing agent in—
- Abrasive, sharpening, and polishing compositions
- Razor hones

Building Materials

Filler (variously covered by U.S. patents) in—
- Composition building materials
- Composition resilient floorings
- Composition roofing materials
- Composition shingles
- Composition stone floorings
- Filling empositions for various purposes
- Finishes for various purposes
- Fireproof roofings
- Fireproof shingles
- Fireproof tile
- Insulations
- Plasterboard and the like
- Rodent and verminproofings
- Sealing compositions
- Tile
- Wallboard and the like

Filler (special) in—
- Building felt (U.S. 1511475)
- Flooring (U.S. 1463611)
- Roofing tile (U.S. 1464242)
- Wallboard (U.S. 1469606)
- Weatherproof fiberboard (U.S. 1362888)

Raw material (U.S. 1440234, 1462596, and Re-15829) in making—
- Brick

Surfacing agent (variously covered by U.S. patents) for—
- Composition roofings
- Shingles
- Tile

Cement and Concrete

Filler and extender in—
- Cement
- Concrete

Ingredient of—
- Cement (U.S. 1209220 and 1456667)
- Hydraulic cement (U.S. 1160171 and 1160172)
- Nailing concrete (U.S. 1456985)
- Portland cement (U.S. 1209135)

Ceramic

Filler in—
- Brick
- Cores for electrical heating appliances, gas burner tips, and other articles
- Earthenware
- Glazes
- Ornamental articles
- Potteries
- Pressed ware
- Special mixes with clay for use as a substitute for electrical porcelain
- Stoneware
- Tile

Chemical

Drying agent (U.S. 1410087) for—
- Calcium hydroxide

Cosmetic

Filler and mild abrasive in—
- Dentifrices

Electrical

Filler in—
- Compositions for insulating devices, such as blocks or other shapes for switchboards, panels, lines, arials, and other apparatus
- Storage battery separator compositions

Ingredient (U.S. 1312256) of—
- Protective coating for carbon electrode

Explosives

Absorbent and filler in—
- Explosive compositions

Fertilizer

Filler in—
- Fertilizer compositions

Firefighting

Inert packaging filler for—
- Flammable materials

Glass

Filler in—
- Dark glass compositions

Leather

Filler and extender in—
- Artificial leather compositions used as materials for shoes, baggage, boxes, and the like

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Filler in—
- Linoleum

Mechanical

Filler for—
- Hollows in wall, floors, and the like in kilns, furnaces, ovens
- Luting compositions for fireboxes, furnaces, stoves

Mining

Preventer of—
- Coaldust explosions (used as dusting agent)

Miscellaneous

Dusting agent for—
- Various purposes

Filler and extender offering the following characteristics—
- Color is usually bluish-gray, but may be greenish, blackish, or even darkly red
- Fine-grained material
- Much the same chemical composition as clays

Filler and extender in—
- Billiard table bed compositions
- Blackboard compositions
- Box material (U.S. 1464242)
- Compositions used for manufacture of crayons and chalk
- Core binder (U.S. 1221259)
- Desk top compositions
- Dressing compositions for various purposes
- Floorsweeping compositions for garages, office buildings, and general industrial establishments
- Pencil lead compositions
- Toy compositions
- Trunk material (U.S. 1464242)

Mild abrasive and polishing agent in—
- Buffing compositions
- Cutlery polishes
- Glass polishes
- Granite, stone, and marble polishes
- Metal polishes

Starting point (Brit. 322133) in making—
- Floor coverings with linseed oil derivatives

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Base, filler, extender, and pigment in—
- Putty compositions

Filler, extender, and pigment in—
- Automotive surfacers
- Calcimines
- Distempers
- Dull wall enamels
- Inside flat wall paints
- Paints
- Primers
- Outside house paints
- Undercoats
- Wood fillers

Ingredient (U.S. 1264092) of—
- Whiting substitute

Paper

Filler in—
- Blotting paper
- Book paper
- Darkly colored papers
- Insulating papers
- Roofing papers
- Wrapping papers

Plastics

Filler and extender in—
- Phonograph record compositions
- Plastic compositions for various purposes

Power and Heat

Extender, filler, and inert material in—
- Heat insulations

Printing

Filler and extender (U.S. 1464242) in—
- Printer's blanket

Refractory

Raw material (U.S. 1462596 and Re-15829) in making—
- Firebrick

Resins

Filler in—
- Artificial resins

Road Building

Filler in—
- Asphaltic road and pavement compositions
- Bituminous emulsions for highways
- Blocks
- Road binders
- Bricks

Rubber

Filler, weighting agent, and pigment in—
- Rubber goods

Soap

Filler and mild abrasive in—
- Detergent compositions
- Scouring compositions
- Soap powders

Stone

Filler, extender, and pigment in—
- Artificial products, such as building stone, marble, granite, stone floorings, and the like

Textile

Filler and weighting agent in—
- Coating compositions for window shades
- Impregnating and waterproofing compositions for canvas, duck, tarpaulins, tent materials, camouflage materials, and the like
- Impregnating compositions for fabrics

Wood

Filler in—
- Plastic wood compositions
- Sealing compositions
- Scouring comositions

Strontium Carbide

(Carbure de Strontiane, Carbure Strontianique, Carbure Strontique, Carbure de Strontium, Carburo Estrontico, Carburo de Estrontio, Carburo di Stronzio, Strontiumcarbid)

Chemical

Catalyst (U.S. 1234156 and 1437139) in making—
- Aldol

Process material (U.S. 1160811) in making—
- Sodium cyanamide
- Sodium cyanide

Metallurgical

Alloying agent (Germ. 381577 and 381602) with—
- Lead

Strontium Nitrite

(Nitrite of Strontia, Nitrite de Strontiane, Nitrite Strontianique, Nitrite Strontique, Nitrite de Strontium, Salpetrigsauresstrontianerde, Salpetrigsauresstrontium)

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1217862) in making—
- Strontium acetylsalicylate

Explosives and Matches

Color producer in—
- Explosive compositions
- Flares
- Pyrotechnic compositions

Ingredient (U.S. 1423264) of—
- Pyrotechnic compositions

Food

Curing agent (U.S. 1259377) for—
- Beef
- Meat
- Ham

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Demand Slower in Certain Materials — Potato Starch Firmer —Shipping Situation Prompts Advance Buying of Quebracho —January Shoe Production Estimated at New High Level

Demand continued at a slower pace in certain divisions of the market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers for one thing experienced difficulty in obtaining other raw materials, and limited purchases to a hand-to-mouth basis. However, sellers were not encouraging forward purchases in domestic materials. On the other hand importers of tanning materials were advising customers to order as far as a year ahead to protect against irregularities in shipping space. Price changes were limited to an advance in potato starch and sulphonated castor oils.

Importers of quebracho from South America requested consumers to order supplies a year ahead, previously recommendations were made to place commitments six months in advance to bolster inventory position. The chief reason for this has been the difficulty encountered in arranging adequate freight space. Situation this month has undergone some curtailments, but smaller space was definitely indicated for March shipments.

Shoe production for January was estimated at 38,500,000 pairs by the Tanners' Council of America. This is slightly higher than December, a gain of 4.6 percent over January, 1941, and a new high for any previous January. Little change was expected in the February output and the first two months shoe production for government was estimated at 1,600,000 pairs.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Supplies limited, inquiries fairly steady. Prices firm.

Alumina Chloride.—Offerings restricted. Prices without change.

Potash Bichromate.—Business allocated against contracts. Prices remain the same.

Potash Prussiate.—Shipments moderately active. Prices underwent no change.

Soda Bichromate. — Steady withdrawals against contracts from regular channels. Prices held at previous levels.

Price Changes

Advanced

Starch, potato, dom., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
265.8	265.8	265.8	153.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Soda Prussiate.—Inquiries and shipments held at favorable levels. Price tone firm.

Sulphonated Oils.—Prices for various grades of castor advanced late preceding period to conform with higher prices established for raw material. Demand steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Dealings remain routine. Prices failed to change.

Fustic.—Shipments moved in steady manner to keep market position firm. needs. Prices were the same.

Logwood.—A steady interest continued in evidence. Prices rule firm.

Turmeric.—Spot position of market was bolstered somewhat by arrivals from Haiti. Prices nominal.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Defense and civilian needs exceed available supplies. Prices were firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Prices continued stabilized. New business only moderate. Government purchases during week ended February 17 totaled 2,360,920 pounds.

Corn Sugar.—Demand active, with business limited to a spot basis. Prices unchanged and firm.

Sago Flour.—Spot offerings ample to take care of normal needs for present. Future replacements highly uncertain.

Starch, Corn.—Buying broad, and market in firm position. Corn grind for January totaled 10,118,141 bushels, according to Corn Industries Research Foundation. This compares with 8,578,885 bushels in December and 7,293,752 bushels in January, 1941.

Starch, Potato. — Prices advanced ¼c., making car lots 6.35c. per pound and smaller quantities 7.60c. per pound. Demand moderately active.

Starch, Rice. — Firmer tendency noted, while supplies were somewhat limited.

Tapioca Flour.—Bookings held close to production needs, present spot supplies sufficient. Prices firm.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark. — Active interest. Prices unchanged and firm.

Divi-Divi.—Good inquiry. Prices maintained at same levels.

Mangrove Bark.—Prices withdrawn, with future shipments uncertain.

Oakbark. — Business restricted by lack of supplies. Prices were nominal.

Osage Orange.—Prices remain very firm, with inquiries well maintained.

Quebracho. — Sellers encouraging buyers to order supplies well ahead because of shipping difficulties. Prices firm.

Quercitron. — Withdrawals moderately active. Prices were the same.

Spruce.—Market continued in tight position. Prices rule firm.

Wattle Bark.—Demand steady. No change occurred in the prices.

Zinc Dust

Production of zinc dust during December, 1941, totaled 4,840,502 pounds, an increase of 12 percent over the 4,325,406 pounds produced in November, according to the Bureau of Mines. Eight of the eleven zinc dust producers increased output during the month, and is the highest figure since the survey was started last May. Although data for the entire year are not yet available, there is no doubt that production in 1941 will surpass the former record established in 1940.

Distribution of domestic shipments of zinc dust in December by uses as reported by producers who account for about 65 percent of the total showed that 1,938,525 pounds were employed in the production of sodium hydrosulphite, against 1,232,350 pounds in November. Quantities used in dyeing and printing textiles declined to 321,000 pounds in December, compared with 446,990 pounds consumed in November, 1941.

Stocks at plants at the beginning of December were 2,088,022 pounds, and at the end of the month totaled 2,130,632 pounds. Stocks of zinc dust at all plants increased 42,340 pounds between November 30 and December 31, and showed a net gain of 897,717 pounds from May.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, Council & Research Committee, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C., April 18; *Philadelphia Section, Hotel Philadelphia, February* 27; *Northern New England Section, February* 27; *Southeastern Section, Waverly hotel, Columbus, Ga., March* 21.

DCAT Banquet, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 12.

Textile Chemists to Hear Dr. Rose on 'How Dyes Dye'

The New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet in the Chemists' Club, this city, February 27. Dr. R. E. Rose, director of technical laboratories of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, will speak on "How Dyes Dye." He will discuss the why of the results when certain types of organic compounds are brought into contact with fabrics under the conditions of the dye bath.

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TO BARRETT FOR COAL-TAR CHEMICALS

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BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
FLOTATION REAGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
Cyclohexane 98-100%
Methylcyclohexane 98-100%
Cyclohexanol 98-100%
Methylcyclohexanol 98-100%
Cyclohexanone 98-100%
Methylcyclohexanone 98-100%

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Coaltar Chemicals

Trade Awaiting Price Ceilings for Certain Coaltar Fractions—WPB Calls for Substantially Increased Phenol Production—Relaxation of Benzol State Health Restrictions Asked

Business conditions continued along the same vein as previous periods in the market for coaltar chemicals. The situation in basic materials was short, since defense needs absorbed a considerable portion of the supplies. This reflected in a tightness for a number of coaltar acids, intermediates and dyestuffs. Trade was awaiting the results of conferences held by the OPA and producers to establish maximum prices on such products as naphthalene, cresols, cresylic acids, creosote oil, coaltar pitch and xylenols. Various producers and resellers attended and were given the opportunity to forward suggestions on the proposals to establish maximum prices.

Substantially increased capacity for the production of phenol was called for by the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board at its first meeting last week. The increased capacity was found necessary in order to meet the requirements of the greatly expanded military program. Immediate steps will be taken through the appropriate Federal Agencies to carry out the determinations reached by the committee.

Ceiling prices were now in effect for all grades of salicylic acid. The OPA announced maximum prices applied to all sales, irrespective of quantity. Producers and distributors' prices were established at prevailing levels; maximum prices for resellers were set, allowing certain differential in various packings. A schedule was also issued for export sales with a premium fixed depending on the country of shipment.

It was reported that several steel companies who make benzol as a byproduct have appealed to State authorities for relaxation of health restrictions on the use of benzol for defense industries. Support of some organizations formed to protect the health of workers have been enlisted.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	126.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Demand steady, with supplies sufficient to meet most inquiries. Prices lacked change.

Carbazole.—Prices firm, while shipments moved at a good pace to consuming channels.

Creosote Oil.—Sellers booked ahead against contracts, and accepting no new business. Effort to establish maximum prices were undertaken by OPA last week.

Cresols.—Shipments allocated under WPB jurisdiction. Price maximum proposal now under discussion by OPA and sellers.

Cresylic Acid.—Business in various domestic grades allocated to defense and essential civilian channels. Price investigation underway by OPA.

Naphthalene.—Crude remained in tight position with substantial quantities moving directly and indirectly into defense channels. Price maximum level proposal discussed by OPA and various sellers last week.

Phenol.—Allocations continued in progress to direct shipments to proper channels. Prices underwent no change and tone was firm.

Pitch, Coaltar.—Demand steady. Maximum price proposals discussed at meeting between OPA and sellers.

Pyridin.—A good volume of business moved against contracts. Prices well maintained.

Tar Acid Oils.—Material under allocation, and supplies remain limited. Prices rule firm.

Toluol.—Available supplies allocated mostly to defense channels. Prices display firmness.

Xylol.—Situation continued about the same, with offerings restricted. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Chicago.—Fairly good balance continues to exist in most coaltar products. Inquiry is active on benzol and related products. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; motor benzol, 8c. to 9c. per gallon; toluol, 28c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, 27c. per gallon; solvent naphtha, 27c. per gallon; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c. per gallon.

Diphenylamine

The increased military and defense requirements for diphenylamine brought about complete allocation of this material by the War Production Board, effective February 1, 1942. Each month distributors and producers receive specific instructions covering deliveries over the monthly period. This assures adequate supplies for defense and essential civilian requirements.

Demands during this year will amount to approximately 18,662,000 pounds for military and civilian needs. Direct army and navy needs will total about 6,300,000 pounds and lend-lease operations 1,973,000 pounds. Rubber, including synthetic, will consume 5,300,000 pounds and 2,500,000 pounds for manufacture of sheep dip. The balance will be taken by the explosives, dyestuffs, worm control and soap.

The price today as compared to the last war was about one-fourth, with current quotation in barrels at 25c. per pound. No price was available before 1918. However, during that year quotations ranged from $1 to $1.10 per pound.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Offerings continued limited, and prices were firm.

Broenner's. — Demand moderately active. Prices remain at previous levels.

Benzoic.—Shipments held to regular contract consumers and defense channels. Prices rule firm.

Cleve's. — Buying steady. Market position held firm.

Gamma.—Usual consumers entered market for necessary replacements. Prices without change.

—*Continued on page* 37

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Assn. of Textile Chemists & Colorists, Council & Research Committee, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

DCAT Banquet, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 12.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page* 5

Jones' rubber dollars are champions of growing rubber on American farms from guayule, milkweed, and Russian dandelions, and those who want the money spent in developing natural rubber in Brazil and other points within this hemisphere.

Other Washington gossip about the program ranges from whispers of inter-Cabinet antagonisms to charges that the "Standard Oil Company" has hampered the program through a pre-war tie-up with the German I.G. dye trust through the agency of a Louisiana patent-holding corporation. All the public knows is that no synthetic tires have appeared on the market yet. (See also the news items in this issue —"Synthetic Rubber Lag Perturbs Senate" and "Rubber Cultivation Pushed in Congress.")

Rubber and Alcohol

Senator Gillette's resolution for an investigation of the rubber and alcohol production programs at the same time illustrates the close interrelation of seemingly unconnected industries and also the currently bandied charges that big industrial groups are fighting behind the scenes to obtain a dominant position in the postwar economy—if any.

In a lengthy statement the Iowa solon mentioned a lot of "reports," the truth of which would have to be established by an investigation, to the general effect that rubber and alcohol are all bound up in a series of rivalries for preferred position. He says that alcohol can be made from petroleum and rubber can be made from the same thing, and hints that sugar growers, molasses distillers, grain growers, whisky distillers, and synthetic alcohol producers are each trying to monopolize the alcohol business; and that the rubber program is being hampered by similar rivalries among the rubber industry, the chemical industry, the oil industry, and advocates of developing natural rubber in this hemisphere; also that foreign patents, secret processes, and the "Standard Oil Company" are mixed up in the situation somewhere.

It is said to be unpatriotic to repeat rumors, but for several weeks there have been continual reports that things are not all that they should be in both the rubber and alcohol programs; but Gillette is the first one to make public accusations that the two are tied into each other.

Alcohol Affects Senator

Charges that the alcohol-for-powder program has been hampered by the efforts of the industrial alcohol industry to prevent competition and that this is somehow responsible for the sugar shortage are vigorously denied by the molasses distillers, who point to the fact that they did not oppose any legislative or administrative action to obtain alcohol from beverage liquor plants.

But, Senator Gillette wants the whole thing investigated. It might be stated that this Iowan has a consistent record of attacking the "Standard Oil Company" and advocating "alky-gas."

In his demand for an investigation he lists a lot of things he has heard which may or may not be true and which may or may not be related. Among other things, he says "it is maintained" that:—the government has been insisting on using sugar to make alcohol for explosives; the RFC has purchased 1,200,000 tons of raw sugar in Cuba for industrial alcohol; that synthetic rubber can be made from alcohol under a Polish patent controlled by Standard Oil; that Standard Oil exercises control over the alcohol industry; that the men in charge of the alcohol program for WPB were loaned to it by molasses alcohol concerns; that some people in WPB have deliberately blocked attempts to build plants for the utilization of grain or the production of synthetic alcohol; and that certain corporations interested in the business are defendants in the Federal courts and are seeking a consent decree in the hopes of perpetuating their control of patent processes.

Price-Control Snooping

The new price-control law specifically gives OPA agents the right to inspect books and records of any company, and business concerns must be prepared for visits from inspectors at any time. A big force is being built up and investigators may be borrowed from other agencies.

OPA says it must have such individual records and complete knowledge of all operations and practices within an industry if it is to fix price ceilings intelligently and properly—and enforce them.

An approaching phase of price-control is the fixing of retail prices. Heretofore most prices have been fixed at the wholesale level. Power to enforce comes from the licensing provisions, which still have teeth, although Congress made OPA go to the courts to revoke a license instead of doing so itself. Manufacturers and wholesalers also may be licensed and their licenses revoked for infraction, but Leon Henderson expects relatively little trouble in these fields.

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U.S. Rubber Buys Plant For Asbestos Textiles Output

A new factory for the exclusive manufacture of improved types of asbestos yarns and fabrics will be constructed by the United States Rubber Company in Hogansville, Ga. In the same city the company has purchased the Hogansville plant of the Calloway Mills together with its equipment. This will enable the company to make substantially all of its own duck for belting, hose, and other mechanical goods. The company markets its asbestos textiles under the tradename 'Asbeston.'

- - - —V- - - —

A. M. Pitcher, former vice-president of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, has become affiliated with the H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial engineers, Cleveland.

Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Acids

—*Continued from page* 36

Laurent's.—No new price developments, buying well sustained.

Maleic.—Situation remained tight, with inquiries active. Prices were the same.

Malic. — Interest continued better than normal. Prices rule unchanged.

Picramic.—Dyestuff manufacturers exerted a good inquiry. Prices unaltered.

Picric.—Defense and civilian demands absorb most of the offerings. Prices unchanged and firm.

Salicylic.—Effective February 16, OPA set price ceiling for all grades, making maximum price for technical in barrels 33c. per pound and ranging to 44c. per pound for smaller quantities. Maximum prices were also set for resellers and for export.

Sulphanilic.—Inquiries continued to exceed available supplies. Prices lacked change.

Tobias.—Shipments moved at a steady pace, with business usually confined to regular channels for normal needs.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine. — Supplies well taken, with offerings limited to regular channels and for defense needs as a rule.

Anilin. — Heavy demands from civilian and defense sources, keep market in short position. Prices firm.

Anthraquinone. — Business active. Pricewise a firm tone predominated.

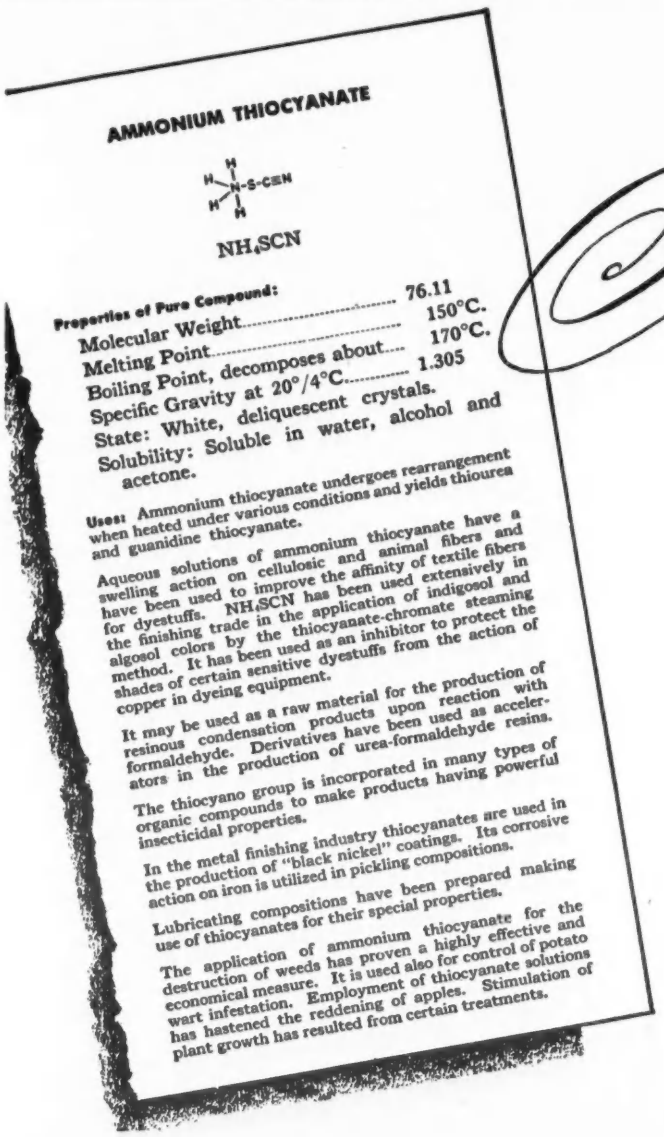
Benzaldehyde. — Technical grades moved at good pace. Prices unchanged and firm.

Benzidin Base.—Shipments steady. No change developed in the prices.

Betanaphthol. — Inquiries and shipments active. Market position firm.

Betanaphthylamine. — Withdrawals limited to regular trade as a rule. Prices without change.

Dimethylanilin.—Business allocated


AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE
NH4SCN
Properties of Pure Compound:
Molecular Weight 76.11
Melting Point 150°C.
Boiling Point, decomposes about 170°C.
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C 1.305
State: White, deliquescent crystals.
Solubility: Soluble in water, alcohol and acetone.
Uses: Ammonium thiocyanate undergoes rearrangement when heated under various conditions and yields thiourea and guanidine thiocyanate.
Aqueous solutions of ammonium thiocyanate have a swelling action on cellulosic and animal fibers and have been used to improve the affinity of textile fibers for dyestuffs. NH4SCN has been used extensively in the finishing trade in the application of indigosol and algosol colors by the thiocyanate-chromate steaming method. It has been used as an inhibitor to protect the shades of certain sensitive dyestuffs from the action of copper in dyeing equipment.
It may be used as a raw material for the production of resinous condensation products upon reaction with formaldehyde. Derivatives have been used as accelerators in the production of urea-formaldehyde resins.
The thiocyano group is incorporated in many types of organic compounds to make products having powerful insecticidal properties.
In the metal finishing industry thiocyanates are used in the production of "black nickel" coatings. Its corrosive action on iron is utilized in pickling compositions.
Lubricating compositions have been prepared making use of thiocyanates for their special properties.
The application of ammonium thiocyanate for the destruction of weeds has proven a highly effective and economical measure. It is used also for control of potato wart infestation. Employment of thiocyanate solutions has hastened the reddening of apples. Stimulation of plant growth has resulted from certain treatments.

Can you use

Ammonium Thiocyanate

(Ammonium Sulfocyanide)

at substantially lower cost?

Koppers has placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of ammonium thiocyanate crystals. Supplies are now available in quantities not obtainable before and at costs which make ammonium thiocyanate practical for purposes for which it has not been used in the past.

Chemists and Manufacturers who have previously investigated the possibilities of Ammonium Thiocyanate should reconsider its use in view of this increased supply and reduced cost.

Koppers Ammonium Thiocyanate can be supplied in crystal form, having minimum purity of 95%.

Samples, Quotations and Further Information on Request

KOPPERS COMPANY
TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

among regular channels after defense requirements. Prices rule the same.

Dinitrobenzene. — Buying failed to slacken, and volume was sufficient to absorb offerings.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Demand sufficient to take available offerings. Prices remain the same.

Dinitrophenol. — Commitments held steady, while prices experienced no alteration.

Dinitrotoluene. — Defense needs factors in limiting business to other sources. Prices firm.

Diphenyl. — Shipments moved at active pace to keep market firm.

G. Salt.—Dealings routine. Prices underwent no change.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Offerings remain limited. Prices held firm.

Monochlorobenzene. — Substantial portion moved for defense. Prices without change.

Nitrobenzene. — Demand active. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Orthoanisidin. — Inquiries and shipments underwent no slackening. Prices held the same.

Orthochloroanilin.—Shipments confined to regular contracts for normal requirements.

Orthochlorophenol. — Transactions moderately active. Price tone firm.

Orthocresol.—Deliveries subject to complete allocations. Prices failed to change.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Market tight, and offerings restricted. Prices unchanged and firm.

Orthonitrotoulene. — Available supplies taken to keep market in sold up position. Prices rule the same.

Parachlorophenol.—Interest steady. Prices underwent no alteration.

Paranisidin. — Withdrawals steady. Pricewise market displayed firmness.

Paranitroanilin.—A good volume of business continued in evidence.

Paranitrophenol. — Demand steady. No change developed in the quotations.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Civilian business usually allocated, while defense needs continued to broaden. Prices were unchanged.

Thiocarbanilide.—Sellers pressed to make all deliveries. Prices rule unchanged.

Xylidin.—Supplies continued limited. Prices lacked change and tone was firm.

Coaltar Colors

Business continued directly and indirectly influenced by defense requirements. The government requirements of anthaquinone vat dyes were heavy for the armed forces and as a result certain dyes for civilian use will be curtailed as much as fifty percent of last year's supply. Future plans for the textile industry will necessarily revolve around selection of lighter colors and a reduction of depth of shades and of coverage in the case of printed material, according to the WPB recommendations. It was further pointed out that aside from the larger requirements of dyestuffs for military use, certain amounts of raw materials going into the processing of dyestuffs will be required for other military use.

Resale Market

Business continued to be weighted down by export license restrictions, price ceilings and general shortage of materials in the resale market for coaltar chemicals last week. Anilin oil was quoted from 55c. to 60c. per pound; phenol, 45c. per pound; phthalic anhydride, 65c. to 70c. per pound, and imported cresylic acid, $1.65 to $1.70 per gallon.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL CO.
HOOKER
Benzoic Acid
HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Republic Steel Contracts For Fifth Blast Furnace

R. J. Wysor, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, announced that the company had contracted with Defense Plant Corporation for erection of a fifth new blast furnace to increase production of pig iron as an offset to shortage of scrap steel. He said company currently was building four new blast furnaces to increase pig iron capacity more than 30 percent. Capacity of the fifth furnace was placed at 500,000 tons of pig iron annually.

—V—

Research Analyzed On Industrial Basis

—Continued from page 7

no longer understandable in its original sense.

Also, "research," including "industrial chemical research," has become popular. It would indeed be a revelation to the early devotees of new knowledge for its own sake to be able to return to this world and see industrial chemical research acclaimed by banker and politician alike; to see it proclaimed in public prints where neither the writer nor the general reader could be expected to have any first-hand knowledge of the subject. An unfortunate feature of such popularity has been that many, wishing to enjoy the benefits, are claiming to be research workers who can rightfully do so only by an unreasonable expansion of the meaning of the word.

Research has a variety of functional values in industry, Dr. Curme said. It is creative of new benefits in many lines; but, in this role he considered "industrial chemical research" largely a synonym of "experimentation" and declared that a new word was needed to describe it. With reference to the various functions, he said:—

One such activity is the control and improvement of existing manufacturing processes. Another commonly used experimental activity is in expanding sales of existing products or simple modifications of them. Chemically trained sales managers are no longer a rarity, and it is quite obvious to such a person that a little properly conducted laboratory work can convince a customer that a particular product should be used.

In some companies where engineering design is of major importance it is considered desirable to have an experimental laboratory assigned to the purpose of collecting necessary data for the proper operation of the engineering department. In other companies where patent licensing is important, a laboratory is needed to collect data for the patent and legal departments. In certain cases advertising departments make use of technical data to an extent that they need the services of an experimental laboratory.

Two paralleling or complementary terms which could be very useful are "fundamental research" and "development," Dr. Curme said. But, as these are commonly applied they add to the confusion. To his mind, "research" implies the genesis of something; "development" denotes or connotes a further carrying on of a discovery."

As an explanation of the confusion in the varied application of the term, "research," Dr. Curme offered these thoughts:—

I am inclined to think that it is the youth of science in industry which leads to our present confusion. We are each of us speaking in terms of our own problems and our own point of view when we speak of research. Thus our words can only be understood when our particular position and interests are known. There was a time when Gallileo was threatened with execution for claiming that the earth is not the center of the universe. I hope I will not be endangering my safety by contending that we can never make ourselves well understood if we each insist upon speaking only in terms relative to our fortuitous, individual position. Unfortunately, though, an explanation for it still does not remove this confusion.

It seems to me that we have two choices in the matter. If we choose to become complacent so early in our professional development, we can muddle along as we have thus far, depending on the few who can realize the distinction in function to keep us from going too far astray. Far better, though, it would be to recognize the source of the difficulty and to establish a generally acceptable definition for "industrial chemical research"; as a necessity this would also involve the establishment of equally specific terms for other types of experimental activities. My best suggestion in the matter is that we try to look at the situation as a whole, in an objective manner, and choose terms of an absolute, rather than of a relative nature, to describe the various functions of experimental activity. What these particular names might be I don't know or care, as long as the meanings are clear.

—V—

WPB Uses Writ To Get Inventory Data

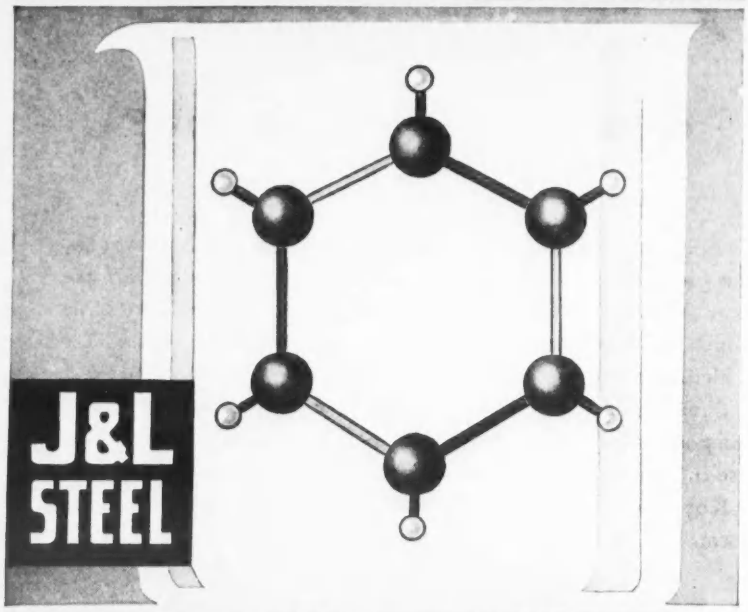
—Continued from page 3

ford access to its premises for inspection of its inventories, books and records.

The government's petition alleged that the company was negotiating deals without priority sanction and at prices far in excess of the maximum prices officially established.

The court order enjoins the Chicago Alloy Products Company from selling, disposing, moving or concealing its supplies of nickel or cadmium, until action is taken on the injunction petition.

J&L
CXP
BENZOL
A laboratory product brought to you at tank-car prices.



J&L STEEL
HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS MADE BY J&L
BENZOL · TOLUOL · XYLOL · PYRIDINE
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS · PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRUMS OR BULK
BENZOL
TOLUOL XYLOL
ALL GRADES
CARLOAD TO CARGO
THE COASTWISE PETROLEUM COMPANY
Munsey Building Cable Address: "LUBOYLE" BALTIMORE, MD.
Refinery and Deepwater Terminal, Good Hope (New Orleans), La.

Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd.
ENGLAND
Largest manufacturers in the World of low temperature tar acids of the highest possible degree of purity and efficiency.
A considerable proportion of the output is already being exported to North and South America for disinfectants, germicidal products and plastics, in addition to the special high efficiency flotation grade for the mining industry.
This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.
Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—
TAR RESIDUALS, LTD.
"Garthlands," Reigate Heath, SURREY, ENGLAND

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Conditions in Markets for Paint Raw Materials Little Changed—Natural Gas Order Does Not Affect Carbon Black Output —Madagascar Flake Graphite Use Controlled

Conditions in the market for paint raw materials were little changed last week, with shortages, priorities and search for replacement products still holding the interest of the trade. The scarcity of many raw materials was augmented by a threatened shortage of usual containers, and experiments in the suitability of other metals for cans were being made.

With restrictions on use of many of the basic pigments and synthetic materials the tightness in dry colors became more acute during the period under review. Most colors were in heavy demand, with offerings limited. Carbon black call continued to pick up a bit after a sharp slump in January because of heavy buying in December. Sales last month dropped to about 21,000,000 pounds, compared with 54,750,000 in December. An official ruling was obtained in Washington that the curtailment order on natural gas (L-31) does not apply to the production of carbon black.

There was little change in the stringent supply of most of the pigments. Demand held and allocations were in force. Inerts were well maintained, with the market paced by the demand for barytes. The War Production Board ruled that effective February 17, Madagascar flake graphite can be used only for the manufacture of crucibles, and after February 23 not for that purpose without specific authorization. The order stated that present supplies are not sufficient to last without drastic control of use.

Casein continued to show signs of weakness and the domestic material was reduced. Varnish gums were in a better position due to arrival of large shipments of gum copal and gum dammar two weeks ago. Rosin and turpentine were generally steady or firm in Southern and local markets last week. Transactions were small or moderate but offerings continued light in the absence of any increase in receipts. A steady movement was noted on contracts and there was a further shrinkage in supplies.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Developments in the market for pig lead and slab zinc were of a routine nature last week. Demand from all types of consumers remained exceptionally large. Allocation of sales continued to be followed by suppliers, who were limiting their offerings according to government regulations. The major portion of deliveries was earmarked for defense plants. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from February 14 to February 20, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London, Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	*.. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from February 14 to February 20, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London, Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0865	$0.0825	*.. .. ..
Monday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Slab Zinc

Output of slab zinc from secondary materials totaled 2,312 short tons in December, compared with 2,196 in November, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments during December were 2,289 tons, against 2,292 in the preceding month, while stocks on hand totaled 928 tons at the end of December and 893 on November 31. These figures were compiled from reports of eleven plants operating exclusively on secondary materials. One of these plants recently discontinued operations but still has stocks on hand.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, pale, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Rosin oil, 3c. per gal.

Reduced

Casein, dom., ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, medium, 1c. to 5c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	139.3	128.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Antimony White.—Little available. Prices withdrawn.

Blue Lead.—Demand well maintained. Offerings limited. Prices firm.

Litharge.—Civilian consumers encountering difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Demand heavy. Quotations unaltered.

Lithopone.—Allocation of sales continued to feature the market. Most material moving to defense industries. Prices pegged.

Orange Mineral.—Demand was well sustained at previous levels. Shipments heavy. Prices firm.

Red Lead.—Similiar to other lead oxides, non-defense users were encountering more difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Call remained at high levels. Prices were steady.

Titanium Pigments. — Producers

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

DCAT Banquet, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 12.

Southern States Federation Associates, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 26-28.

The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

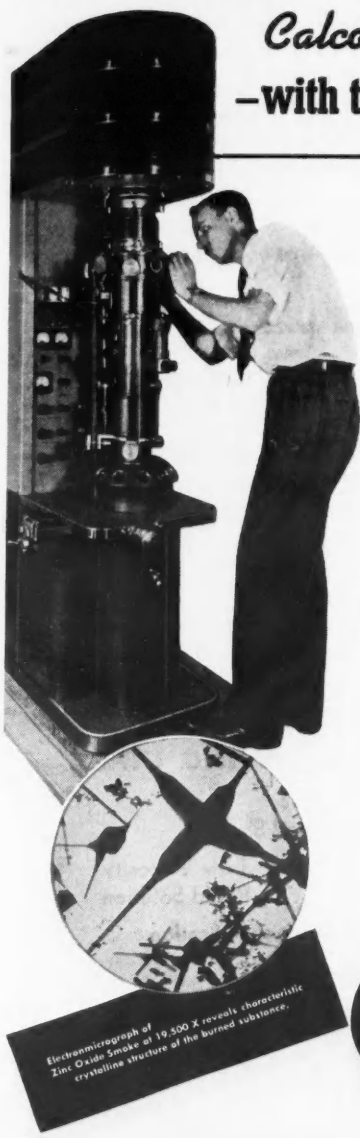
Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Calco looks to the Future
—with the Electron Microscope



Electronmicrograph of Zinc Oxide Smoke at 19,500 X reveals characteristic crystalline structure of the burned substance.

THE first commercially built electron microscope ever placed in service in American Industry has been in use for several months at our Stamford Laboratories.

Here, for instance, is an example of the astounding magnification obtainable with this instrument. Some bacteria are so small it would take a thousand of them to make a single fine line on the head of a pin. Yet under the electron microscope a single one of these can be made to appear the size of a small cigar.

In the field of dyes, the electron microscope clearly reveals the shape and uniformity of the tiniest particles—supplements with concrete evidence our best scientific conjectures about factors that affect their performance qualities in actual use.

Because we are looking ahead of today's difficulties in ways such as this, you can count on one thing for certain—Calco dyes are being consistently improved in order to make their performance more dependable, more economical for you who use them.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey
Boston • Philadelphia
Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

Calco Dyes Are Better Buys
Calco

STEARATES
ZINC STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• SEATTLE
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS INC
DR. WILLIAM KRUMBHAAR, PRESIDENT — South Kearny, N. J.
PHENOLICS and MALEICS
FOR
THE AIR FORCE

Quality
SHELLAC
FOR BETTER LACQUERS
No. 908 SPECIAL LACQUER COMPATIBLE FRENCH VARNISH
Dewaxed and processed to give a low viscosity, highly compatible French Varnish for Lacquer Formulations.
Featuring
Low Acid Number
Free from Wax
Light Color
52% Solid Content in Anhydrous S.D. No. 1 Alcohol
FOR BETTER QUICK DRYING INKS
No. 101 Bone Dry Bleached Shellac
No. 65 Extra White Refined Bleached Shellac
Low Acid Number
Low Reactivity
Low Viscosity
Rapid Solution
Other shellacs to meet every specification
Ask for Working Samples
THE MANTROSE CORPORATION
136-146 41st Street : Brooklyn, N.Y.

continued to allocate sales under government supervision. Prices steady.

White Lead.—Offerings, demand and prices at previous levels.

Zinc Oxides.—Prospective buyers remained active in the market, although allocation continued. Movement was mostly to defense industries. Prices firm.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—The more prominent producers continued to order in fairly large quantities but tightness was being felt in other quarters of the market. Demand was good. Prices steady.

Asphaltum. — Little of new interest. Market at previous levels.

Barytes.—Demand was large, with offerings normal. Deliveries were slightly larger during the week. Prices were steady.

Blanc Fixe.—Conditions were still tight here, with stocks, although larger than some months ago, still low. Prices steady.

Charcoal.—Movement was at previous levels. Prices firm.

China Clay.—Prospective consumers continued to evidence good buying interest. Deliveries were normal. Prices firm.

Diatomaceous Earth. — There was a good call for all grades, with a noticeable pickup in demand for the chemically-pure. Prices steady.

Fullers Earth.—Market unchanged. Prices steady.

Graphite.—The WPB has ruled that Madagascar flake graphite can be used only for the manufacture of crucibles intended for the war effort.

Gypsum.—Market well maintained at previous levels.

Mica. — Demand holding. Prices firm.

Talc.—Movement large, with offerings normal. Prices steady.

Driers

This section of the market has been relatively free of government control since the beginning of the emergency because of the adequate supplies for all types of consumers. Tightness became more apparent last week, however, due to the situation on ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Demand heavy, with prices firm.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—Little changed. Offerings limited. Prices firm.

Bone Blacks.—Movement held to high levels as consumers continued to show active buying interest. Prices were steady.

Carbon Blacks. — Inquries became more numerous in the market, indicating that consumers who had stocked before the price rise at the beginning of the year were beginning to replenish.

Cadmium Colors.—Very tight due to the shortage of the metal. Demand heavy, prices firm.

Chrome Colors. — Little offered. Supplies short. Metal scarce. Prices firm.

Cobalt Blue.—As reported, production will be discontinued after May 1.

Iron Oxides. — Movement fairly large. Demand good. Prices firm.

Ochers. — Market holding. Prices firm.

Siennas. — Demand, offerings and prices at unchanged levels.

Umbers. — Good call. Quotations steady.

Vermilion. — Tighter. Demand good. Tone stable.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine were rather quiet much of the time last week, consumers and dealers still being disposed in some cases to curtail purchases and await further developments in legislative affairs at Washington as well as in the markets for other commodities. On the other hand the indications still seemed to point to a steady movement of rosin and other pine products into consuming channels in various industries, and the prevailing tone in the South appeared to be steady or firm.

Stocks showed a further shrinkage and ruling sentiment concerning the outlook for business and prices still appeared to be rather optimistic despite the waiting attitude of buyers

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimine Sales: 1941

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for 1941 were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Paste	1,766,737	$619,282
Dry, casein bound	4,205,850	290,916
glue bound	2,225,332	111,864
Totals	8,197,919	$619,282

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Exterior lime or cement-bound	14,184,244	$924,180
casein bound	5,019,589	335,744
Interior, casein - bound paste or semi-paste form	*4,559,306	4,790,593
dry-powder form	18,362,647	1,340,752
glue-bound	4,048,608	111,482
Totals	.....	$7,502,753

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds.	Value.
Hot-water	25,761,402	$1,064,860
Cold-water	32,877,848	1,507,812
Totals	58,639,250	$2,572,672

Sales of these products for 1941, compared with 1940, were as follows:—

		1941.	1940.
Plastic paints	lbs.	8,197,919	7,893,717
	value.	$619,282	$560,662
Cold-water paints,	value.	$7,502,753	$5,831,944
Calcimines	lbs.	58,639,250	60,781,201
	value.	$2,572,672	$2,543,269

last week in the matter of placing contracts for additional supplies. The government announced that 3,248,000 pounds of gum rosin were made available for lease-lend operations during the week ended February 14, and the indications seemed to point to a large disappearance of rosin as well as other naval stores through operations of this character for many weeks to come.

Meantime consumption in this country continues to increase as defense operations expand. Last week offerings of rosin and turpentine in the primary centers were light or moderate in the absence of any increase in receipts. According to some reports from the South there will apparently be considerable difficulty in bringing about an increase in production during the coming season of the extent desired by the government owing to the unfavorable labor situation.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC under loans to producers at the close of business February 15, 1942:—

Crop year.	Rosin.	Turpentine casks.
1938—barrels	174,292	.....
drums	.....	.....
1939—barrels	113,972	.....
drums	20	.....
1940—barrels	80,287	.....
drums	228,659	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	130,503	.....
Totals	727,733	.....

Turpentine.—Quiet conditions prevailed here last week. There was nothing stimulating in the action of the primary market and local buyers were still inclined to hold off or limit their takings to comparatively small quantities to fill current or nearby requirements. Price changes were narrow.

Savannah, Feb. 20.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	70	2,450	6	...	12,876
Tuesday	70	1,800	162	...	13,038
Wednesday	69½	3,350	1	850	12,189
Thursday	69½	...	...	394	11,795
Friday	69½	3,100	2	14	11,784

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Feb. 18. — Turpentine stock, 5,531 barrels.

Chicago—Feb. 20

Turpentine buying apparently continues active. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 82c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 87c.; single drums, 85c.; single barrels, 90c.

London, Feb. 20.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—Changes in local rosin quoations were generally narrow last week in company with developments in the South where offerings of most grades were light or moderate. A fair inquiry was noted in some local quarters but purchases were appar-

ently limited as a rule to unimportant quantities.

Savannah, Feb. 20.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00
D	...	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
E	...	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.18	3.18
F	...	3.17	3.17	3.18	3.18	3.18
G	...	3.17	3.17	3.18	3.18	3.18
H	...	3.18	3.17	3.18	3.18	3.18
I	...	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.19	3.19
K	...	3.33	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
M	...	3.39	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37
N	...	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.48	3.48
WG	...	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.30	4.20
WW	...	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.65	4.65
X	...	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.65	4.65
	Barrels					
Sales	...	148	127	139	124	119
Receipts	...	131	4	6	166	5
Shipments	...	692	...	312	326	6
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	45,036

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Feb. 18.—Rosin stock, 207,033 barrels.

Chicago—Feb. 20

Rosin demand is sufficient to keep the general situation on a fairly steady basis. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.31 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.48; M grade, $4.67; W. W. grade, $5.90.

London, Feb. 20.—Rosin, W. W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Inquiry good. Steady contract movement. Market firm.

Pitch.—Spot stocks light. Demand fairly active. Tone firm.

Rosin Oil.—Firm with raw material. Steady inquiry noted.

Tar.—Quotations maintained. Tone firm. Demand good.

Lacquer Materials

Inquiries in most lacquer materials and solvents were in excess of available supplies. Defense needs were accorded preference and the balance was allocated among regular contract consumers. Prices were firm at previously established levels. Acetone remained in heavy demand for defense purposes; acetate esters, including butyl, ethyl and isopropyl acetate, were in brisk demand. Dibutyl phthalate moved almost entirely for defense, while civilian offerings of tricresyl phosphate were on a prorated basis.

Acetone.—Defense and civilian withdrawals more than sufficient to take available offerings. Prices firm at ceiling.

Butyl Acetate.—Inquiries exceed available supplies. Prices display firmness.

Cellulose Acetate.—Market firm, and prices unchanged. Buying steady.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Shipments moved to defense channels in heavy volume. Prices rule firm.

Ethyl Acetate.—Market continued tight, and demand active. Prices lacked change.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Business brisk. Prices held at previous levels.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Defense needs remain heavy, with civilian offerings allocated. Prices were firm.

Shellac

Business was very good in the market for shellac during the past week. Undertones continued firm in all directions and for the most part sellers adhered rather closely to open market quotations. Competition was not prominently a part of events during the period under review. First cost of replacement makes shading of current spot quotations at least difficult and, usually, unprofitable. Stocks in hand seemed sufficient to care for needs at their present volume.

Varnish Gums

As reported in last week's issue 36,030 bags of natural resins have arrived in this country, consisting of 33,760 bags of gum copal and 2,270 bags of gum dammar. This will tend to aid in relieving the domestic supply situation, which is not under pressure at the present but is clouded for the future due to the shutting off of supplies from the East Indies. Prices firm.

Synthetic Resins

Tightness remained the dominant feature in the market for these products. Stocks of certain materials were so low that virtually none were moving into non-defense use. Usual consumers were being forced to seek replacement materials. Prices were firm and unrevised.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Domestic material lowered ½c. per pound. The 20-30 mesh material was being quoted at 28c. for carload lots; 28¼c. for five tons to car lots, and 28½c. for smaller quantities.

Glues.—Heavy demand. Supplies short. Prices unchanged.

WPB $1-Year Men Must Earn $5,600

—Continued from page 3

purchases in charge of Commodity Procurement Specialists, it was announced by Douglas C. MacKeachie, Director of the Division of Purchases. Commodity Procurement Specialists will advise the various Government agencies in the procurement of commodities in which they specialize.

Mr. James has been connected with the defense program since September, 1941, when he joined the Office of Production Management as assistant to the chief of the Equipment and Supplies Procurement Advisory Branch of the Division of Purchases. For the past 11 years Mr. James has been purchasing agent of the Stanpolind Gas & Oil Company, Tulsa.

Raw Materials Board

The Combined Raw Materials Board announced the appointment of Howard C. Sykes as executive secretary of the board for the United States and George Archer as executive secretary for the United Kingdom.

Mr. Sykes came to Washington with the Defense Commission in June, 1940, and has recently been chief of the Stockpile and Shipping Imports Branch of the War Production Board. Previously he was chief of the Mica-Graphite Branch of the Division of Materials of the Office of Production Management. He was formerly chairman of the board of Eugene Munsell & Co., New York.

Purchasing

Douglas C. MacKeachie, Director of the Division of Purchases, WPB, announced the appointment of James MacPherson, of Larkspur, California, as deputy director assigned to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. At Treasury Procurement, Mr. MacPherson will represent the Division of Purchases of WPB in handling Lend-Lease purchases and also assisting Clifton Mack, Director of Treasury Procurement, in co-ordinating non-military purchases of Government agencies. He will also be a member of the Procurement Policy Committee of WPB.

Robert R. Guthrie, assistant chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, has announced the appointment of John M. Brower as chief of the Furniture Branch of the War Production Board. All activities of the furniture industry will be brought within this branch. Mr. Brower has been chief of the furniture section of the Division of Purchases. Mr. Brower came to OPM last July from Grand Rapids, Mich. He is head of the Brower Furniture Company, Grand Rapids.

Short and to the Point

Ask any consumer of St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxides—or any score of them—what they think of our products, and they will tell you that the quality of the products and service we give them justifies the orders they give us.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MADE BY THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES

LAMP
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PLYMOUTH
PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM — ZINC — CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
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Commercial — Gilders
Manufactured from Amorphous English Chalk
Ample Supplies Available for Immediate Delivery
UNITED STATES KALSOMINE COMPANY
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DRUM CLEANER
COMPACT — EFFICIENT
Sturdy channel iron carriage is balanced, allowing either end to be elevated to completely clean drum ends. Drum sides are cleaned when carriage is locked in horizontal position. Wide, 4-inch drive wheels prevent denting of drum sides. Driven by ¼ H.P. motor which can be plugged into any convenient light socket. Drum can be easily rolled over edge of carriage without lifting.

Write For literature on all types of Drum Cleaning Equipment and Prices
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AIR BLOWN
RE-RUN TO SPECIFICATION
UNIFORMITY OF MELTING POINT, PENETRATION AND COLOR GUARANTEED.
ALLIED ASPHALT & MINERAL CORP.
217 BROADWAY, NEW YORK FACTORY: DUNELLEN, N. J.
Agents and Warehouse Stocks in Principal Centers

Newport Names Boyer Technical Sales Director

Jerome L. Boyer has been appointed director of technical sales of Newport Industries, Inc., succeeding E. V. Romaine.

Mr. Boyer, a graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in

Jerome L. Boyer

1922, has been on the technical staff of Newport Industries and associated companies since 1929.

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Synthetic Rubber Lag Perturbs the Senate

—*Continued from page* 5

resentative William P. Cole, jr., of Maryland, began a general review of the petroleum situation and the activities of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, and announced that it will also look into the synthetic rubber program from the standpoint of its effect on the oil industry which is expected to produce the butadiene and styrene which are the principal ingredients of the type of synthetic rubber to be produced in plants to be financed by the Federal Loan Agency. FLA Administrator Jesse H. Jones has announced that plants would be built to produce 400,000 tons annually of synthetic rubber, but few details have been announced of actual progress on this program.

The Truman committee this week heard officials of the War Production Board, Assistant Attorney-General Thurman Arnold, and representatives of the FLA Rubber Reserve Company. At open hearings next week the committee is expected to hear officials of several rubber companies which are engaged in synthetic production.

Henry J. Kaiser, who has built big dams in the West and who recently established a magnesium plant in California, is going into the synthetic rubber field. The Bechtel-McCone-Parsons Corporation, Los Angeles, has the contract to design and erect three synthetic rubber plants in that region for the Henry J. Kaiser Company, 1522 Latham Square building, Oakland. Two of the plants will manufacture butadiene and the other will manufacture styrene, production to represent about 30,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has approved a $25,000,000 loan to finance the project. A fourth plant, a polymerization unit, to convert basic ingredients into the finished product, will be constructed by the government, adjoining the Kaiser plants.

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Army Substitutes Paint For Chromium on Motorcycles

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

The use of critical materials in Army motor vehicles has been further curtailed by the Quartermaster Corps with the substitution of paint for chromium trim on Army motorcycles and bicycles, the War Department announced today.

Handlebars, cranks, seat posts, spokes, and warning signals will all yield their chromium to more urgent war needs under the new requirements. All parts of motorcycles, even the chromium plated rims of headlights, will hereafter be painted with the official olive drab lustreless enamel.

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Rubber Cultivation Pushed in Congress

—*Continued from page* 5

utilized in the course of the development of the rubber industry. As long ago as 1894, the late Dr. H. H. Rusby, eminent botanist, in an article in *The Druggists Circular* listed two score or more species and varieties in half a dozen families which were the commercial sources of rubber in various parts of the world. Dr. Rusby, some twenty years later, added to this list, and with reference to guayule he said that this shrub was "incapable of cultivation."

Rubber-plants listed by Dr. Rusby and some of those more recently discussed include the following:—

Alstonia costulata, Miq.
Alstonia plumosa, Labill
Alstonia scholaris, R. Br.
Asclepias cornuti, Desc.
Calotropis gigantea, R. Br.
Calotropis procera, R. Br.
Carpodinus, R. Br. (Landolphia, B. et H.) (several varieties)
Castilloa elastica, Cervant
Castilloa Markhamiana, Collins
Castilloa ulei, Warb.
Cryptostegia grandiflora, R. Br.
Cynanchum ovalifollum, Wight
Dyera costulata, Hook. fil.
Dyera laxiflora, Hook. fil.
Dyera lowii, Hook. fil.
Dyera maingaii, King et Gamble
Euphorbia dendron elasticum, Alt. et Rose
Ficus brasi, R B
Ficus elastica, Roxb. (Urostigma, Miq.)
Ficus hispida, L
Ficus macrophylla, Desf.
Ficus rubiginosa, Desf.
Funtumia elastica, Stapf.
Hancornia speciosa, Gom.
Hevea Benthamiana, Mull
Hevea braziliensis, Mull
Hevea discolor, Mull
Hevea guyanensis, Mull
Hevea lutea, Mull
Hevea pauciflora, Mull
Hevea rigidifolia, Mull
Hevea spruceana, Mull
Kiksia africana
Landolphia dondeensis, Busse
Landolphia florida, Benth.
Landolphia foreti, Jum
Landolphia heudelatii, D. C.
Landolphia kirkii, Th. Dyer
Landolphia owarensis, de Beauv.
Landolphia perieri, Jum.
Landolphia sphaerocarpa, Jum.
Landolphia tenuis, Jum.
Landolphia thollonii, Dew.
Leuconotis eugenifolia, A.D.C.
Manihot dichotoma, Ule
Manihot Glaziovii, Mull
Micranda minor, Benth
Micranda siphonoides, Benth
Mimusops balata, Gartn
Mimusops elongi, L
Pallaquium guta, Burk
Pallaquium oblongifolium, Burk
Parameria glandulifera, Benth
Parthenium argentatum, A. Gr.
Payena leeri, Benth et Hook
Periploca graeca, L.
Sapium thompsonii, God Leb
Sapota achras, Mill
Siphoncampylus caoutchouc, Don.
Siphoncamplus Jamesonianus, D. C.
Taraxacum kok-sagyz
Taraxacum tau-sagyz
Urceola elastica, Roxb. (Charannesia, A. D. C.)
Urceola esculenta, Benth (Charannesia, A. D. C.)
Urostigma laccifera, Miq.
Urostigma Vogelii, Miq.
Vahea madagascariensis, Boj. (Landolphia, B. et H.)
Vahea comerensis, Boj. (Landolphia, B. et H.)
Vahea gummifera, Lam. (Landolphia, B. et H.)
Vahea senegalensis, A. D. C. (Landolphia B. et H.)
Willoughbii edulis, Roxb.
Willoughbii firma, D. C.
Willoughbii martobanica, D. C.

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Devoe & Raynolds History Traced in New Volume

The historical background of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, this city, is related in an attractive booklet recently issued by the company. Entitled "The Colorful Years," the new volume describes the changes which have taken place in the organization since its founding by William Post in 1754. Uninterrupted operation has been enjoyed by the company for the 188 years, enabling it to claim the honor of being the oldest paint manufacturer in the United States.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 27

Yellow, cadmium, lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls..lb. .55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls., lb. .60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs..lb. .65 - —

Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto, or whse, points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Sulphide, orange, cases, works, lb. 1.10 Nom.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —

Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Yellow, Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc., bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb. .17½- —
open order.....lb. .17½- —
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb. .17½- —
open order.....lb. .17½- —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .16 - .18
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls...lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
Zinc,[1,2,5] Metal (see paint market), acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .12½- —

Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.

Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
Ust., precp., powd., bbls..lb. .32½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
kgs. .....lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech. fused, dom., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., dms., wks..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - .31
25-lb. jars.....lb. .36 - —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., bbls., f.o.b. works...lb. .1135- —
Iodide, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acicular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —

Yellow, Cad.—Zirconium

Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07⅛- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅜- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb. No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse. lb. No prices
white seal, cks., ex whse..lb. No prices
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.....lb. .10½- —

Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.

Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.

Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., ctns..lb. .30 - .31
USP, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.35 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —

Car-lot prices are ½c. higher delivered Pac. Cst. and less car-lot prices are ½c. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .24 - .29
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies, lb. .06¼- —
dlvd. Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

ZINC IN WAR
"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH"
The United States armed forces are not only well fed, but a high degree of cleanliness is maintained in the preparation and serving of the food. White is the symbol of purity, and zinc pigments not only make paint whiter and more durable, they also serve in this capacity in tiling, porcelain enamelware and dishes in Army and Navy kitchens and mess halls.
Zinc oxide is used as a flux in ceramics to provide whiteness and gloss and to resist the shock of sudden temperature changes. Its presence prevents crazing of pottery and chipping of porcelain enamel. In ceramic manufacturing, zinc oxide provides such indispensable formulation features as fusibility, non-volatilization and wide temperature range.
When one considers the number of American soldiers, sailors and marines to be fed "three squares a day"—plus the fact that imports of European ceramic products have been cut off almost completely—the demands for zinc oxide by our ceramic industry can be appreciated.
This is just another one of the normal uses for zinc which has become greatly expanded by war needs—one more reason why civilian users may not be able to obtain all of the zinc they would like to use.
5 CERAMICS
DIE CASTING
METAL SPRAYING
GALVANIZING
PHARMACEUTICALS
NICKEL SILVER
1 HULL PLATES
2 RUBBER
3 PAINT
4 BRASS
U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO
THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS HORSE HEAD ZINC PRODUCTS
New Jersey zinc

Synthetic Resins

and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the February 2 issue; the next printing will be in the March 2 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials Market which begins on page 39.

—V—

Trade Briefs

Paul H. Morton, formerly of Yakima, Wash., was appointed manager of the Fresno, Calif., district for W. P. Fuller & Company, paint and glass manufacturers.

United States Glass Company's Pittsburgh plant was partially wrecked by fire February 15. Twenty-seven tons of molten glass were destroyed. Damage was estimated at $10,000.

Hilo Varnish Company, Brooklyn, directorate has voted to absorb the cost of a $10,000 insurance policy for employees who are now, or may later become active members of the armed forces of the United States.

Brushmaking in penal and correctional institutions in New York State would be limited to the filling of needs of State correctional and charitable institutions by the terms of a bill (S 447 and A 464) in the State legislature.

Luminescence In Paints

—Continued from page 7

made with organic dyes are subject to rapid loss of color and fluorescent properties. Experimental results have indicated that coatings made with inorganic pigments, properly formulated, may retain more than 50 percent of their fluorescent brilliance after a year or more of exterior exposure.

A lowering of temperature will tend to increase whatever afterglow the fluorescent coating may have.

Phosphorescent Coatings

The type A phosphorescent pigments in most common use are zinc sulphide or zinc and cadmium sulphides, and the type B are calcium sulphide, strontium sulphide, or combinations of the two. All phosphorescent pigments are relatively coarse in particle size since their phosphorescence depends upon a coarse, crystalline structure. They cannot be ground on a tightly set roller mill or a stone mill without a serious loss in their phosphorescent efficiency. They are best incorporated in vehicles by stirring, mixing, or on a very loosely set roller mill.

The range of phosphorescent colors is relatively small, type A pigments usually having a green, yellow, or orange phosphorescence, and type B a violet-blue or bluish-green phosphorescence. The color of the materials in visible light is a dull white, with a grayish or yellowish tinge.

Because of their extreme coarseness, phosphorescent coatings do not have very high hiding or whitening power and occasionally white pigments, such as titanium oxide, lithopone, or zinc sulphide are blended with them to supplement these characteristics. At times tinting pigments or dyes are added to modify either their color in visible light or their phosphorescent color. Inert extenders may be added to improve the physical properties of the liquid paint. Such additions should be avoided if at all possible since they tend to decrease phosphorescence.

Because of their extreme coarseness, all phosphorescent pigments have poor gloss characteristics, and a marked tendency toward settling.

Type A pigments behave in paint vehicles in a manner similar to lithopone and zinc sulphide. Type B pigments are quite reactive and are also extremely sensitive to moisture, which destroys phosphorescence. They must be stored in moisture-proof containers and must be used in coating compositions in such a way as to be protected from moisture. Under some conditions of exterior exposure in certain vehicles, there is a tendency for type A pigments to darken with accompanying loss of phosphorescence.

From the standpoint of toxicity, these phosphorescent pigments are no more hazardous than other pigments regularly used in paints. It must be emphasized that this report does not apply to radioactive materials.

Characteristics and Limitations

Phosphorescent coatings also have found application in the theater for producing unusual staging and costuming effects. Their use in the novelty field has been more extensive than that of the fluorescent finishes, and their possibilities for general interior decoration are becoming more widely recognized. They may find further application for interior use as markers for exits, guidelines, obstructions, etc., in public buildings, industrial plants, transportation systems, air raid shelters, ships, and homes during power failure or blackout. For exterior applications, the potential usefulness of phosphorescent coatings is somewhat more limited, because of the low visibility, as explained later. However, they may find some use on markers, directional signs, large obstructions, and for treating the clothing of pedestrians. The use of phosphorescent coatings in certain phases of camouflage work has been suggested. It must be emphasized that the larger the area painted, the greater the potential visibility and usefulness of these finishes.

It is difficult to make phosphorescent coatings comparable in appearance to ordinary paints because of the coarseness of the pigments and the lack of color range both in phosphorescent and in visible light. Paints made with these pigments have poor flow; also rapid and hard settling. The type B pigments must be protected from moisture by a clear film of vehicle, or a layer of glass or other transparent covering.

Phosphorescent coatings are used because of their afterglow. However, the intensity of this afterglow is quite low and its duration is limited, so that the coatings are not always so useful as is desired. The intensity of the afterglow, immediately after activation ceases, is between 1 percent and 10 percent of the fluorescent intensity during activation. Phosphorescent coatings are therefore useful only under conditions of extreme darkness and can generally be detected only when the eye has become adapted to the darkness.

When used indoors where conditions of complete darkness will exist, type A materials can be seen by the dark-adapted eye for four to eight hours; have a moderate intensity for about two hours; and can be readily perceived for one hour. Type B materials can be seen for about twenty-four hours; have a moderate intensity for about ten hours; and can be readily perceived for three or four hours. When used outdoors their value in comparison with white coatings will be dependent upon the amount of visible light available. On a clear, moonless night, the amount of light from the sky is sufficient to illuminate a white paint to a brightness equal to or greater than that of most phosphorescent coatings. Only on extremely dark nights or in narrow streets shadowed by high buildings do such coatings show a higher brightness than that of a good white paint.

Phosphorescent coatings generally require an appreciable time of activation to come up to full intensity. In the case of type A materials this time may be from ten seconds to a minute, and for type B materials from one to ten minutes, depending on the intensity of the light source.

From the standpoint of durability, these finishes are quite permanent when used indoors. Experimental results have indicated that coatings made with type A pigments, properly formulated, may retain more than 75 percent of their phosphorescent brilliance after nine months of outdoor exposure. Coatings made with type B pigments are generally considered useful for not more than six months of exterior exposure.

A lowering of temperature will appreciably increase the length of afterglow and decrease its intensity.

Binders

The principal requirements of the binders (vehicles) used to make luminescent coatings are:—

1. They should be pale in color, and transparent to ultraviolet and short wavelength visible light.
2. They should be practically neutral and nonreactive with the pigments and dyes. Even a low acidity may prove objectionable.
3. They should be nonyellowing on aging.
4. They should have a high degree of moisture resistance.

The binders may be either air-drying or baking types. Herewith is given a list of those which have been reported as having been successfully used.

Air-drying binders (vehicles):—(1) Alkyds (drying oil types), (2) cellulose nitrate and acetate, (3) chlorinated rubber, (4) dammar, (5) highly polymerized drying oil cut with zinc resinate, (6) maleic ester-oleoresinous, (7) methacrylate, (8) polystyrene, (9) vinyl resin.

Baking binders (vehicles):—(1) Alkyds, (2) melamine-alkyd, (3) urea-alkyd.

For exterior use, binders with good durability characteristics should be chosen. Some alkyds and reduced phenolics may prove objectionable because of acidity.

Driers

Many of the binders used in luminescent paints require added driers to secure the desired drying. Metallic driers should be used in as small amounts as possible. It has been generally found that manganese is the safest drier to use; limited amounts of lead may be used with most luminescent pigments and dyes without impairing their luminescent properties. Some authorities have found cobalt to be definitely injurious. All metals may be injurious to certain luminescent pigments and dyes, and consequently it is advisable to check carefully any drier combination to determine the effect on the luminescent properties of the finished coating.

Solvents

Most solvents commonly used in the paint and coating industry can be safely used in luminescent finishes. However, those solvents should be avoided that have an acid reaction or may decompose to form acids, such as some esters.

Packaging

Very little is known about the influence during storage of metal containers upon the luminescent properties of luminescent paints. The safest known procedure is to use a can coated with baked finish or a glass container.

(To be continued)

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Cottonseed Oil Futures Dull and Firm — Domestic Flaxseed Markets Up—Chinawood Oil Control Extended —Hog Supplies Heavy—Business Remains Slow

Business in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases continued slow last week, although occasional transactions were reported here and there. In many cases, however, consumers were still disposed to hold off for further developments, especially in the matter of ceiling prices. On the other hand, supplies of many products continued very light, a complete absence of offerings being reported in not a few instances. Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures remained practically at a standstill, with prices held at the ceilings. Bids for crude peanut and soybean oils at ceiling prices failed to bring out any offerings. Higher prices were quoted for castor oil and cottonseed oil fatty acids. Government priority control of chinawood oil was extended until April 15. Stocks of live hogs on the farms on January 1, according to an official report, were 60,526,000 head, the fourth largest total on record. It was announced from Washington that stocks of peanuts suitable for seed will be released for planting for oil purposes only.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Firm at recent advance. Good demand. Castor beans still reported tending upward.

Chinawood.—Quiet and firm. Government regulation restricting deliveries to orders having preference rating of A-2 or better extended to April 15.

Coconut.—Nominal in absence of offerings.

Corn.—Offerings scarce. Ceiling prices bid.

Cottonseed.—Fair demand for moderate lots of edible oil. Tone firm.

Oiticica. — Inquiries numerous. Offerings scarce. Quotations nominal.

Olive.—Denatured scarce and nominal. Edible in small supply. Foots stocks steadily dwindling.

Peanut. — Firm at ceiling prices. Offerings scarce, crude and refined. Announced from Washington that government stocks of peanuts suitable for seed will be released for planting for oil purposes.

Perilla.—Firm at the ceiling. Supplies small.

Rapeseed. — Quotations stationary. Tone firm. Supplies light.

Soybean. — Inquiry fairly active. Ceiling prices bid. Offerings light.

Oilseeds

Further action was taken by the government last week to relieve the shortage of oils and fats, due to the war, through a material increase in the area devoted to the cultivation of oilseeds. It was announced by the Department of Agriculture at Washington that stocks of peanuts suitable for seed, held by designated agencies, operating under the Peanut Marketing Program, will be released to the Commodity Credit Corporation and sold for the planting of peanut acreage for oil purposes only.

Department officials stated that the purpose of the seed distribution plan is to take care of the increased plantings of peanuts needed in 1942 because of the war. Imports of oil have been curtailed by the war and farmers have been asked to plant 5,000,000 acres of peanuts in 1942 as contrasted with slightly less than 2,000,000 acres in 1941.

The supplies of seed peanuts available from the stocks of the designated agencies are considered about ample to plant about 3,000,000 acres in 1942, and it is estimated that farmers who produced peanuts in 1941 have enough seed on hand to plant around 2,000,000 acres.

Price Changes

Advanced

Castor oil fatty acid, 1½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil fatty acid, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.8	**191.8**	**185.6**	**118.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

There was no trading in soybean oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from February 14 to February 20, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	12.00 bid
July	....	....	12.00 bid

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Feb. 20

Vegetable oils remain quiet. Coconut, refined, edible oil, 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15½c. to 15¾c., drums, less car lots. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15½c. to 15¾c., drums, less car lots. Peanut, crude, South, 13c. per pound. Soybean, Ferbruary-forward, 11⅝c. to 11¾c.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

		Closing—		
	High	Low	Feb. 20	Feb. 13
May	$2.00	$1.96½	$1.95⅝	$1.98½
July	2.01	1.97¾	1.98½	2.00¼

San Francisco—Feb. 18

Dehydrated castor oil active. Movement of other materials mostly determined by their availability.

Castor, Dehydrated. — Unbodied oil quoted at 19c. per pound in drums, f.o.b. San Francisco. Boiled oil at 20c; shipments within 90 days, prices subject to freight or duty changes.

Oiticica.—Supplies apparently sold out. No more offers from South America.

Soybean, Crude. — Steady; 12¾c. per pound in tankcars.

Copra.—Apparently en route at the time the Philippines were attacked, a steamer carrying a sizeable load of Philippine copra arrived during the week, it was reported in local trade circles. It was understood this would be simply applied to the manufacture of already-contracted coconut oil. The market is dead.

Linseed Oil

Domestic flaxseed markets stronger. Linseed oil and meal firm.

Minneapolis, Feb. 20.—Cash flaxseed receipts much larger than expected and prices for other than fancy quality eased off compared with futures. Crusher interest in northern quality was very slack. For the first time in months cars were carried over unsold. Crusher and seed house buyers are keen after the southern types, especially the Iowa high iodine quality. Shipping advices are much smaller, and today's receipts were the smallest in a long period.

Trade in the pit broadened noticeably and more of it was speculative in character. Crushers bought on soft spots, but refused to follow snappy upturns.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May	July
Saturday	$2.35½	$2.27½	$2.29½
Monday	2.36½	2.28½	2.30¼
Tuesday	2.37½	2.29½	2.31¼
Wednesday	2.41½	2.33½	2.33½
Thursday	2.38	2.32	2.33¾
Friday	2.37½	2.31½	2.33

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	—Receipts— 1942.	1941.	—Shipments— 1942.	1941.
This week	249,000	141,400	57,400	33,600
Since Sept. 1	8,856,400	1,398,800	1,696,200	491,300

Duluth, Feb. 20.—The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$2.27	$2.27½
Monday	2.28½	2.28½
Tuesday	2.29½	2.29½
Wednesday	2.33½	2.33½
Thursday	2.32	2.32
Friday	2.31½	2.31½

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May	July
Saturday	$1.60⅜	$1.62⅞	$1.63
Monday	1.61⅞	1.63⅞	1.63⅝
Tuesday	1.62	1.64	1.63⅝
Wednesday	1.62	1.64	1.64
Thursday	1.62	1.64	1.64
Friday	1.62	1.64	1.64

Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.—Flaxseed, $1.38⅞ per bushel. Exports this week, 354,000 bushels, all to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

	—Bushels— This year.	Last year.
To—		
United States	2,470,000	1,736,000
United Kingdom	111,000	574,000
Continent	110,000	51,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	8,000	160,000
Totals	2,705,000	2,521,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	29,528,000
Previous week	30,709,000
Last year	5,906,000

Hull, Feb. 20.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £19 per long ton; Calcutta, £ 11/16.

Linseed Oil.—The local situation continued to be featured by a firm tone,

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

DCAT Banquet, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 12.

Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Ass'n, annual convention, Hotel Claridge, Memphis, Tenn., May 7 and 8.

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especially as the trend of flaxseed prices in domestic centers was upward at times. There were reports of an increase in the volume of inquiries received in some quarters, though actual business was apparently still of small proportions, consumers being inclined in many cases to await further developments in the seed situation and also in the markets for other commodities. Withdrawals on contracts previously placed were smaller than recently, but an expansion in the movement was generally expected with the approach of spring. Advices from outside points reported a steady and liberal movement of oil on contracts, shipments being sufficient to prevent any additions of consequence to supplies at the mills which were generally operating at capacity.

Minneapolis, Feb. 20.—There is scattered light business in smaller lots of linseed oil and no interest displayed in round lots for future shipment. Shipping instructions on old and maturing orders still are very good and mills are running at top speed.

Quotations on car-load lots f.o.b. Minneapolis:—Tankcars, 11.2c. per pound; cooperage, 12.1c. per pound, and warehouse lots, 12.5c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	5,900,000	5,200,000
Since Sept. 1	104,250,000	81,280,000

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—Linseed oil quiet. California's flax crop made favorable progress in good weather. Oil quoted:—Tankcars, 11.1c.; drum car lots, ex mill, 12c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 12.4c.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Linseed oil in fair call. Tankcar, 11.2c. per pound; drums, car lots, 12.1c.; drums, less than car lots, 12.5c.

London. Feb. 20.—Linseed oil, 41s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—The market retained a firm tone. New business quiet. Fair contract movement.

Minneapolis, Feb. 20.—Linseed meal demand losing force as the Spring season approaches, but there is enough to keep the resellers in a firm price-asking mood. Crushers have nothing much for sale for shipment earlier than the middle of April. Some are sold out to May 1. Shipping instructions continue very good.

Quotations on car-load lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, in bulk, $40 to $40.50 per ton

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Cocoanut Fatty Acids
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Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	9,510,000	9,200,000
Since Sept. 1	246,720,000	196,144,000

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Orders for linseed meal have been rather liberal. Round lots, $40 per ton, nominal; car lots, $40 to $40.50; less than car lots, $42 to $42.50.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures quiet and firm. Southern crude oil offerings small.

Cottonseed Oil.—Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures remained practically at a standstill last week, the attitude of operators everywhere still being a waiting one. The tone continued firm, the few transactions reported being at ceiling prices. The open interest in the market on February 18 was only 476 contracs. In the Southeast crude oil was still held at the ceiling of 12⅝c. per pound, with that figure bid. Offerings were as light as ever. Products which compete with cottonseed oil were scarce and firm.

The trend of live hogs and lard futures was upward at times, despite larger receipts of hogs than had been expected. According to an official government report, supplies of hogs on the farms of the United States on January 1 were the fourth largest on record, amounting to 60,526,000 head, or 6,270,000 more than in the previous year. The average value of the hogs this year was $15.64 per head against $8.34 in 1941.

The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended February 14 averaged 245 pounds against 244 pounds in the previous week. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 2,786 162 pounds during the first half of February against an increase of 2,659,777 pounds in the same time last year. Supplies in that market February 15 were 110.476.589 pounds against 188,477,611 pounds last year. The government announced the purchase of 11.392,032 pounds of lard during the week ended February 14.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from February 14 to February 20, inclusive, comprised 30 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Close.
	(Cents per pound in tanks)		
March	13.95	13.95	13.95 bid
May	13.98	13.98	13.98 bid
July	13.98	13.98	13.98 bid

Crude, Southeast, 12⅝c. nom.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Cottonseed oil quiet. Refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Feb. 20.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 36s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—Southern markets quiet. Meal offerings noted at some points at concessions.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Feb. 18

Cottonseed meal quiet. Eight percent around $41 per ton. Prime crude oil firm at ceiling price of 12⅝c.

Memphis—Feb. 20

Crude cottonseed oil quiet at the ceiling price, 12⅝c. per pound. That figure still bid. Meal, 41 percent, $37.75 per ton, Memphis. Bulk cake, $33.50 per ton, Valley basis, prompt shipment. Bulk hulls, $5.50 per ton, mill points. Peanut meal, 45 percent, $46 per ton, Southeast; stocks about exhausted. Old process soybean meal, $42.50 per ton, bagged, Decatur basis. All markets quiet. Closing cottonseed and soybean meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
March	$37.40@37.65	$37.15@37.40
May	37.70@38.00	37.80@38.10
July	38.00@——	38.20@——
October	38.10@38.30	38.33@38.60

Closing soybean meal futures:—

March	$40.75@41.25	$40.90@41.50
May	39.75@——	39.85@40.10
July	39.00@39.50	39.50@39.95
October	38.50@39.00	39.00@39.60

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—Demand fairly active. Tone firm. Quotations nominal.

Castor Oil.—Buying interest stimulated by strength of basic material. Acid quotations advanced 1½c.

Cottonseed Oil.—Firm with raw material. Inquiry fairly active. Prices up ¾c.

Red Oil.—Steady movement on contracts. New business good. Market firm.

Chicago—Feb. 20

Fatty acids more active. Corn oil, double distilled, 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, tankcar; 15½c. to 15¾c., drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums, less car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 13¼c. to 13¾c. per pound, tankcar; 13¾c. to 14¼c., drums, car lots; 14¼c. to 14¾c., drums, less car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.; boiled down cottonseed soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4¾c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Strength of primary situation reflected here. Fair inquiry. Stocks light. Quotations nominal.

Sardine.—Refined inquiry limited to small spot lots. Tone firm.

Sperm.—Market firm. Still under full priority control.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—Feb. 18

Crude menhaden oil at standstill in absence of news from Washington regarding recent conference on ceiling. Refined oil held at approximately 85 cents per gallon. Florida season may start earlier than usual, depending upon presence of fish.

San Francisco—Feb. 18

California's north coast sardine oil operations ceased February 15. Operations in the South continue until end of month. Market remains strong at ceiling levels. Bids at the ceiling price of 66½c. per gallon from several buyers, but producers and second-hand holders were reluctant to sell. For the week ending February 13, the California Sardine Products Institute reported a total of 12,621 tons of raw fish turned in, mostly to southern plants; Monterey got some.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Firm at previous quotations. Buying conservative.

Lard.—Local cash trade fairly active. Market firm. Government purchased 11,392,032 pounds during week ended February 14.

Stearin.—Fair demand. Tone steady.

Tallow.—Increased request for moderate lots. Offerings generally light. Market firm.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Fats and greases are in good call. General undertone firm. Choice white grease, 9.71c. per pound; prime stearin, 10½c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 9.71c. per pound.

Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing Feb. 20	Closing Feb. 13
Cash	$12.40	$12.27	$12.40	$12.35
May	12.60	12.52	12.57	12.55
July	12.75	12.67	12.72	12.72

Animal Oils

Degras.—Supplies small, common and neutral. Inquiry good. Quotations nominal.

Lard.—Quotations maintained. Tone firm. Fair demand.

Neatsfoot.—Spot supplies apparently small. Steady inquiry. Market firm.

A new Federal specification applying to government purchases of neatsfoot oil will go into effect June 1. It is C-O-388; copies may be procured at the Government Printing Office, Washington, at 5 cents each.

Oleo.—Inquiry fairly active. Tone firm.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Buying of animal oils is spotty. No. 1 lard oil, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¼c. per pound; acidless tallow oil, barrels, 13½c. per pound.

Waxes

Bayberry. — Stocks narrow. Replacements not too easy to obtain.

Bees.—Very firm. Moving in good volume. Inquiry shows trend toward expansion. Little competition locally. Crude wax firm at primary market points.

Candelilla.—Agreed price 38c. per pound. OPA revision caused by rise in Mexican shipment quotations. Steady market.

Carnauba.—Domestic demand very good. Prices reasonably steady. Less opportunity for profit taking. Revival of major buying for consumption believed likely. Shipments from source become more difficult as war draws closer to Brazil.

Spermaceti. — Very firm at recent price advance. No tendency toward price shading.

Ergot Biologic Assay Dropped from U.S.P.

Two major changes in biological assays have been made for the coming revision of the United States Phamacopoeia, says E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee. One of these is the dropping of the biological assay for fluidextract of ergot. This step has been taken because of the lack of a satisfactory method for measuring both the ergotoxine-ergotamine group and the ergonovine group of alkaloids, as well as because of the lack of a method for manufacturing a stable fluidextract.

The assay of digitalis and its preparation will hereafter be made by determining the lethal dose, given intravenously, for cats, and comparing with the similar dose of an official standard preparation of digitalis. Ajustment will then be made so that the preparation will conform to the standard. The principle is the same as that of the present official assay, except that frogs will no longer be used, and cats will serve as the experimental animal. This does not involve acceptance of the so-called "cat unit." The action was taken by the subcommittee on biological assays because it believed that there is better evidence that lethal activity of digitalis for cats is parallel to therapeutic potency in humans than there is that the lethal activity in frogs shows this parallelism.

The chairman of the U.S.P. subcommittee on biological assay methods, Dr. Erwin E. Nelson, has reviewed recent discussions of the potency of U.S.P. digitalis preparations in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 13, 1941.

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Magnesium Silicate Standard Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau
February 19, 1942

A Federal specification is being formulated for dry magnesium silicate for use as a paint pigment. A second draft has just been submitted to interested parties by the technical committee on paint of the Federal Specifications Executive Committee, National Bureau of Standards.

The proposed specification covers one type and one grade of magnesium silicate, which is described as follows:—

The magnesium silicate shall consist essentially of naturally occurring hydrated magnesium silicate. The magnesium silicate shall have satisfactory fibrous characteristics and be of a good white color.

The magnesium silicate shall meet the following requirements:—

Coarse particles retained on a No. 325 sieve: not more than 3 percent by weight.

Moisture loss at 105° to 110° C.: not more than 1 percent by weight.

Loss on ignition: not more than 8 percent by weight.

Color: to be at least equal in whiteness when rubbed out in raw linseed oil to a mutually agreed upon standard similarly treated, when so specified.

Oil absorption: shall not be less than 20 pounds nor more than 25 pounds of raw linseed oil per 100 pounds of pigment.

Apparent density: shall not be greater than 13½ pounds per cubic-foot.

Chemical composition: the pigment shall meet the requirements specified in the following table:—

	Percent Maximum	Percent Minimum
Acid-soluble matter	5	...
Magnesium oxide (MgO)	32	20
Silicon dioxide (SiO_2)	64	40

Full particulars of tests and other details may be obtained at request from E. T. Hickson, Chairman of the technical committee on paint, National Bureau of Standards, Washington. Comment on the specification should be sent to Mr. Hickson before March 1.

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Cottonseed Crushings Off

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 to January 31, 1942, and 1941, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	1942 (Tons)	1941 (Tons)
Receipts	3,607,298	3,917,030
Crushed	2,760,401	2,879,699
On Jan., Jan. 31	1,037,426	1,075,978

Crude Oil

	1942 (Pounds)	1941 (Pounds)
Produced	851,218,000	917,768,000
Shipped	802,939,000	839,622,000
On hand, Jan. 31	181,533,000	176,939,000

Refined Oil

	1942 (Pounds)	1941 (Pounds)
Produced	687,945,000	721,372,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand, Jan. 31	322,972,000	483,096,000

Cake and Meal

	1942 (Tons)	1941 (Tons)
Produced	1,206,894	1,279,558
Shipped	1,000,774	1,143,218
On hand, Jan. 31	370,564	215,841

Hulls

	1942 (Tons)	1941 (Tons)
Produced	689,177	721,464
Shipped	610,881	545,134
On hand, Jan. 31	229,735	197,244

Linters

	1942 (Bales)	1941 (Bales)
Produced	806,576	767,446
Shipped	784,249	645,484
On hand, Jan. 31	145,481	251,302

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Oil Trades to Elect Officers March 10

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Oil Trades Association will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria March 10. Reception will be at 6:30 p.m., with dinner set for 7:30 p.m. Nominees are:—

President, William H. Correa, of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; vice-president, W. M. Osborn, of Zimmerman Alderson Carr Company; secretary, Joseph C. Smith, of Smith-Weihman Company; treasurer, Rudolph G. Sonneborn, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

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Texas Sugar Refinery Machinery Being Sold

The Consolidated Products Company is handling the sale of the machinery and equipment of the plant of the Texas Sugar Refining Corporation, Texas city, near Galveston. This plant was built and equipped at a cost of $4,000,000, but was operated only for a short time. A representative of the Consolidated Products Company is on the premises. A circular detailing the machinery available may be obtained at the main office of the company, 15 Park row, New York.

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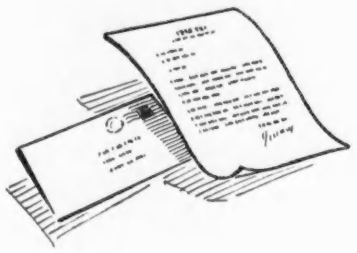
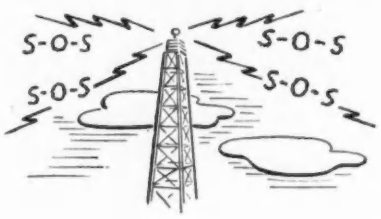
Now the SUBSTITUTE promises to OUT-PERFORM the material it replaced!

The first in a series of actual cases from the files of Monsanto's Technical Service Department which show how skill, experience and ingenuity can solve many of industry's critical wartime problems. For obvious reasons names and any clue which would identify the principals in the case have been omitted.



1. X, a Monsanto customer of long standing, opened his morning mail recently to find his continued business life suddenly threatened.

A certain chemical essential to his manufacturing process had fallen victim to priorities, was no longer available to him. Worse, he had only a slender supply on hand.



2. Now, X might have wired his Congressman or taken the next plane for Washington—but he didn't. And it wouldn't have helped if he had.

Instead, he sent an S. O. S. to Monsanto for technical service—and before his slender supply was exhausted, a new chemical had been found, tested, and put to work in his plant,

where it fully equalled the old material and now gives promise of doing an even better job!

3. Obviously not every problem handed to Monsanto Technical Service is so quickly solved—nor so happily. But the very breadth and variety of Monsanto's chemical manufacturing experiences often gives its technical men a headstart toward a solution.

And with priorities reaching out for one basic chemical after another and making it all but impossible to get new processing equipment—the technical service your chemical supplier can give you often becomes as important as the quality and uniformity of the chemicals he supplies!

A WORD ON QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY

Whatever troubles today's shortages may cause and however much they may wreck delivery schedules, there are two essentials you must be *sure* of getting in *every* shipment of pharmaceuticals that enters your plant—*quality and uniformity!*

That's why *every* batch of *every* Monsanto pharmaceutical is carefully controlled at *every* step in its manufacture . . . and *every* batch is *double-checked* in the control laboratory before it leaves Monsanto's plant for yours. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, U. S. A.

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"E" for Excellence . . . the pennant denoting the highest service accomplishments in the United States Navy . . . flies with the Naval Ordnance flag over Monsanto. In the words of the Secretary of the Navy, this award has been made to Monsanto "in recognition of your outstanding efforts in the production of ordnance materiel vital to our national defense."

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

War Machine Expands Medical Needs—Requirements to Gain as Military Raises Tempo of Offensive—Will Dutch Scorch Cinchona Plantations

Events in the market for drugs and fine chemicals lacked exceptional importance during the past week. To a late hour in the period, the Office of Price Administration had set no new price ceilings on these entities, nor had it entered into special agreements calculated to produce price stability.

Rumors of pending pronouncements were breezed about the market and it is thoroughly possible, even probable, that OPA will break out in a rash of activity any moment. Certainly, there are sufficient studies afoot that suggest such a development.

National needs for practically every fine chemical made were expanding steadily and substantially as the war program gets more aggressive and broader. Expansion of the war effort is far greater than the layman has been told. In the inner circles, the word "defense" is out and the entire national program is to realize at the earliest possible moment offensive forces whose duty will be to attack, attack, always attack. This attacking force is going to need huge quantities of all sorts and kinds of drugs and fine chemicals. Its going to get them, too.

Undertones continued strong at all points in the market and demand pressed production sorely while efforts to expand output quickly and substantially were not instantly successful. But the military needs must be met. And American industry bent on victory will meet them.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic. — Resellers' price holiday ended by OPA price ceiling. Excessive values disappear.

Acid, Boric.—Strong and active. Consumption excellent.

Acid, Citric.—Price ceiling cuts ground from under sellers at extortionate resale prices.

Acid Nicotinic.—Fully steady. Very active. Outlook favors continued expansion in sales.

Acid, Tartaric.—Active. Demand far outruns supply. Production hampered by inaccessibility of sufficient raw materials.

Agar.—New Zealand puts production under license. Minister of Industries and Commerce urges expansion of output to supply goods formerly obtained from Japan. New Zealand aims at output sufficient in size and low enough in cost to eliminate Japan forever. All United States stocks frozen.

Alcohol.—War requirements mount steadily. Need exists for every gallon produceable. Need for molasses never greater. Cuba to expand output. Strong, stable price position. Consumption by non-war industries and trades drastically curtailed.

Aloe.—One of Dutch islands producing Curacao gum shelled by German submarine. Island of Aruba, Netherlands West Indies. Market unremittingly strong in all aspects.

Amyl Acetate. — Demand heavy. Keeps unsold stocks low in open market. War needs expanding steadily.

Amyl Chlorides.—Steady to firm. Moving well.

Amyl Ether. — Consumption excellent. Market very firm.

Antipyrene. — Activity stimulated substantially. Producers maintain stabilized market.

Berberine.—All forms in fair supply. Demand not exceptional.

Borax.—Demand pressed actively for prompt delivery of contract commitment. Increased production would find ready buyers.

Bromine and Bromides.—Ready buyers for most goods available for prompt delivery. Production of producers engaged well ahead.

Butyl Alcohol.—No cessation sustained needs spurred by war requirements as program expands.

Butyl Chloride.—Call sustained and insistent. Firm.

Butyl Ether.—No surplus supplies. Demand presses actively.

Caffeine.—Little new in definitely strong market. Some look for OPA move to scotch reselling at extraordinary prices.

Calcium Gluconate.—Steady consumption accounts for practically all

Price Changes

Advanced

Castor oil, USP, 1½c. per lb. No. 3, 1¾c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
238.1	238.1	240.6	206.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Quinine

Will the Dutch in Java lay waste to the cinchona plantations that supply the quinine needs of the entire world?

Will cinchona plantations and quinine factories fall before the scorched-earth policy that the Dutch ruthlessly have applied to petroleum centers taken by the Japs?

And will the United States government pool all cinchona stocks and exercise all-out control of all quinine produced or available in this country?

Up to now, the domestic quinine makers, and the sellers of Java-made quinine, have done an excellent voluntary job in enforcing sales policies that permitted precious little quinine to reach speculators.

But the Far Eastern picture has changed. Japan is already in Sumatra, driving south-east toward Java. She controls all approaches to the island of cinchona trees and quinine manufacture. We can get little, possibly no more, bark or quinine out of Java.

Will Japan astride the Netherlands East Indies compel a reappraisal of the domestic quinine situation? For let it not be forgotten that the American army, navy and air force are going to fight in fever laden jungles of the Far East where each grain of quinine will be worth to them far more than a grain of Fort Knox gold.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

DCAT Banquet, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 12.

National Wholesale Druggists Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, April 15-17.

American Drug Manufacturers Ass'n, White Sulphur Springs, May 4-7.

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- MERCURY OXIDES (Yellow & Red)
- MERCURIC IODIDE RED
- MERCURIC NITRATE
- WHITE PRECIPITATE
- CALOMEL
- MERCURY CYANIDE
- PHENYL MERCURY COMPOUNDS

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POTASSIUM CHLORIDE C.P. and N.F.
POTASSIUM ACETATE U.S.P.
POTASSIUM CITRATE U.S.P.
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ALKALOIDS
GLUCOSIDES — DRUG EXTRACTIVES
ACONITINE
ARECOLINE
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BERBERINE
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COLCHICINE
DIGITALIN
EPHEDRINE
ESERINE
HOMATROPINE
HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
LOBELINE
PICROTOXIN
PILOCARPINE
SANGUINARINE
SPARTEINE
STROPHANTHIN
YOHIMBINE
AS IN
WORLD WAR I
NOW IN
WORLD WAR II
OUR laboratories are answering the challenge of keeping pace with the unprecedented demand for alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives for domestic consumption and for export to the other countries of the Western Hemisphere.
Our alkaloidal chemists and botanical staff are cooperating with you to the utmost in coping with the present emergency in regard to our supplying this vital group of drug products. The service that we are rendering is backed by twenty-four years of continuous production of alkaloids, World War I experience, comprehensive research endeavors, and extensive manufacturing facilities.
INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

current production. Steady price position.

Camphor.—Dependence fully on domestic synthetic material. War needs expand steadily. Consumption of technical cuts supply of U.S.P. Great care used in all transactions.

Castor Oil.—Higher prices set at close of previous week maintained in strong, active market. Not easy to obtain major quantities. Castor beans in Brazil quoted at $110 per long ton. Practically none available there. Department of Agriculture stated February 16 that Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase 1942 crop domestic beans to increase supply of planting seed. Beans will be bought from growers of seed distributed for 1942 crop by Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Seven thousand cultivated acres estimated to yield 3,500,000 pounds seed. CCC will pay basic price of 4c. per pound, on basis of 70 percent shelling weight.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Castor oil higher. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Ephedrine. — Movement excellent this winter. All requirements have been met.

Epsom Salts.—Well stabilized. Selling actively and freely. Stocks not too ample.

Fish Liver Oils.—Situation continues strong. Spot market not pressingly active. Stocks on short side still.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—Fish liver oils generally sluggish. Little buying interest. Trade lacks stimulation; some say because of recent government limitations on vitamin A content of finished preparations. Stocks said to be just fair here. Producers building up some inventories where none existed a few months back. Prices nominal. Low potencies, to 20,000 USP units vitamin A per gram, 15c. per million units; 30,000 to 40,000 at 20c.; 60,000 to 80,000, 22c.; 100,000 at 30c.

Glycerin. — Cuban exports, crude glycerin, have ranged from a low of 1,217,000 kilos in 1937 to a high of 1,297,000 kilos in 1940. Annual average, 1,272,600 pounds for the four years. Imports here from Cuba, nine months, 1942, totaled 2,950,500 pounds.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Glycerin firm. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Hexamethylenetramine. — No cessation of sustained demand and need for expanded production. Prices stable.

Iodine and Iodides.—Needs show tendency to grow. Tincture in specially good request as war needs expand. Prices apparently well stabilized.

Iron, Citrate.—Demand sustained at excellent, steady level. Fully firm prices.

Iron, Glycerophosphate. — Not exceptionally active. Still reported on firm side. Stocks fair.

Mannitol. — Consumption excellent. Needs show expanding trend. Prices retain stabilized position.

Methanol. — Active. Strong. Moderately supplied on open market. War needs get first call.

Milk Power.—Surplus Marketing Administration, in week ended Februay 14, bought 1,923,150 pounds of roller, and 160,050 pounds of spray. Active, firm market.

Potash Carbonate. — U.S.P. very firm. Demand gains substantially.

Potash Citrate. — Production under influence of not excessive production raw material. Demand good.

Potash, Guaiacolsulphonate.—Stocks restricted. Demand excellent during past Winter. Prices firm to strong.

Procaine.—Values steady to firmer. Demand maintained at good levels. Production seems sufficient. Need likely to grow.

Quicksilver. — Spot reserves kept low by overwhelming need for mine deliveries direct to war industries. Ceiling prices reported fully observed. No speculative lots noted here.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—Quicksilver trading through local dealers involving moderate-sized lots at the ceiling figure of $194.82, which comprises the government ceiling of $191 per flask, plus 2 percent for dealer handling. Buying interest very good.

Quinine.—Jap landings on island of Java expected momentarily. Alleged attempts made last week reported repulsed by Dutch. Netherlands East Indies pledges that land taken by Japs will yield them nothing. Every inch to be scorched. Total devastation of everything of value is N. E. I. revokable determination. Means total destruction of cin-

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gives water-in-oil emulsions stable to acid electrolytes.
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chona plantations and quinine factories.

Resorcinol.—Completely stable in price. Demand sustained at excellent levels. No surplus supply.

Riboflavin.—Demand in excellent volume. Everything points to continued expansion in national needs.

Rochelle Salt.—Business normally active. Prices hold firm to strong.

Saccharin.—Demand likely to gain. Some expect sugar rationing to bring larger call for saccharin as substitute.

Salicin.—Supplies definitely on hand-to-mouth basis.

Salol.—Consumption at normal levels. Some tendency toward expansion in requirements noted. Price stabilization maintained.

Santonin.—Something akin to scarcity exists. Certainly no surplus supply exists.

Saponin.—High quality merchandise in sustained, possibly expanding, request.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Sellers have market for practically every pound as produced. Strong undertones at all points.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate, Cents.	New York, Cents.	London, Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	26H	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	35⅛	23½

Resale Markets

Cracking down on resale prices by the Office of Price Administration has cooled substantially the fever of speculation that had run rampant for a long time. When OPA set ceilings on acetylsalicylic, citric, and salicylic acids, it also set a precedent by setting ceilings for resale operations as well as sales by producers and primary jobbers. Thus was revealed the method whereby OPA expects to eliminate sales that give super-ordinary profits to those who can get goods to resell.

Activities among resellers were definitely shrunk as the pressure on prices was applied. Of course, all offerings of resales of merchandise having a resale price ceiling stopped instantly. Articles still free from ceilings were still put forward, but there seemed to be some disposition to meet buyers' views more often and promptly, possibly with the idea in mind that the market for ceiling-free goods can be lost abruptly and suddenly by a simple OPA announcement.

Quotations obtained last week included: — Aminopyrene, $5.85 per pound; antipyrene, $2.90; saccharin, $3; acetophenetidin, $1.85; santonin, $2.30 per kilo; soda benzoate, 92c. per pound; codliver oil, U.S.P., $72 per 30-gallon drum; theobromine, $17 per pound; caffeine, $11.50; and salicylic acid, U.S.P., 90c.

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Alcohol Standards Of Identity Broadened

—*Continued from page* 3

Internal Revenue Code. The amendments read as follows:—

§ 5.21. The standards of identity—(a) Class 1: Neutral spirits or alcohol. "Neutral spirits" or "alcohol" are distilled spirits distilled from any material at or above 190° proof, whether or not such proof is subsequently reduced. The term "neutral spirits" shall also include all distilled spirits distilled during the period of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941, which are distilled at 160° proof, or more, from a fermented mash of grain, are unaged, and are so treated in the process of original and continuous distillation as to lack the taste, aroma and other characteristics generally attributed to whiskey.

§ 186.60. Kind of spirits branded on barrel.

(b) All spirits distilled at or above 190 degrees of proof shall be branded "neutral spirits," followed by a word or phrase descriptive of the material from which distilled. All spirits distilled during the period of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941, at less than 190 degrees of proof and not less than 160 degrees of proof, from grain, and which are so treated in the process of distillation as to lack the taste, aroma and other characteristics of whiskey, shall also be branded "neutral spirits," followed by a word or phrase descriptive of the material from which distilled. Such branding shall be in the following form:—"Neutral Spirits—Grain," "Neutral Spirits—Cane," or "Neutral Spirits—Fruit," etc. In the case of fruit neutral spirits produced for fortification, the words "Neutral Spirits—Fruit" branded on the package will be followed by the name of the fruit from which produced. (Secs. 2208, 3176, I.R.C.)

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VEGETABLE LECITHIN
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Anhydrous Sublimed Powdered
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IS ALCOHOL SHORTAGE YOUR PROBLEM?
Many manufacturers are now using wine 13% alcohol by volume or 27½% proof as a base for their manufacturing. *This means money saved* as well as improving your products.
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OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
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PHENOBARBITAL CALCIUM
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BROMSTYROL
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Drug and Chemical Club Elects Reynolds President

—*Continued from page 4*

with F. A. Christense; Howard W. Boynton, of Handy & Harmon; Floyd N. Dull, of the Continental Casualty Company; Harold T. Edgar, of Edgar Brothers' Company, and Harold L. Wayne, to serve a term expiring January 31, 1944.

The retiring president was W. J. Barry, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works whose annual report commended the farsightedness of the house committee in replacing worn-out kitchen equipment and caring for decorative features of the clubrooms, all of which might have been difficult with the nation at war. Membership was maintained at the 1941 total. His report also included a full financial statement of the club and its activities.

- - - —V- - -

McGovern and McCarthy Sever Law Practices

James P. McGovern and Joseph P. McCarthy, who have been associated in the practice of law for more than twelve years, with offices in the Munsey building, Washington, have severed their business relations. These law partners, who have prominently served many clients in the chemical and related industries, are both veterans of World War I, and they are dissociating themselves professionally with a view of becoming more readily available for further services with the armed forces.

General Aniline Stock Taken Over by U.S.

—*Continued from page 4*

of the board of the German Dye Trust.

The purpose of the Treasury Department in vesting these shares was to carry forward recent steps to Americanize the company and better utilize the productive facilities of the company in the war effort. General Aniline & Film Corporation employs 8,000 persons, does about $60,000,000 of business annually and manufactures many products needed in the war effort.

Late in 1941 former New York State Supreme Court Judge John E. Mack had been elected president of the company, and William C. Bullitt, who has been President Roosevelt's envoy on a number of diplomatic missions, was named chairman of the directorate. Five officers of the corporation were suspended January 13 and barred from company offices soon after Treasury agents took over the operations.

Today's action also is intended to protect the investment of the American bondholders of General Aniline & Film Corporation. The Secretary of the Treasury disclosed that while over 95 percent of the common and preferred stock of the corporation was foreign owned, yet approximately 95 percent of the outstanding bonds and debentures of the corporation are held by the American public. Outstanding debentures approximate $18,000,000 and are guaranteed by the German I. G. Farben Company.

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McKesson Reports $3,957,543 Profit

Consolidated net profits of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., for six months to December 31, 1941, the period following the return of the company to private management, were $3,957,543.32 after interest, provision for Federal taxes and a contingency reserve of $1,000,000, W. J. Murray, jr., president, has reported to stockholders. He said that during the six months ended December 31, the company's sales were $102,451,571, against $80,861,566 in 1940.

The balance sheet on December 31 showed current assets of $70,991,253.62 and current liabilities and bank loans of $18,895,256.24. Total inventories were commensurate with the larger volume of sales and stood at $39,015,229.10 on December 31.

Mr. Murray announced that since the company, during the first six months of private management, had "made a profit considerably in excess of what would normally have been made, due to a substantial reduction in tax liability," the directors had decided to set up a contingency reserve of $1,000,000 out of earnings "in view of the extraordinary world conditions." The balance, amounting to $3,597,543.62, he said, had been transferred to the earned surplus account.

Regarding the recent indictment of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and its members, Mr. Murray said:—

For some time past various Federal grand juries have carried on investigations of trade association and their members and, in a number of cases, have returned indictments against them, charging violation of the Sherman antitrust act. The Federal Grand Jury for the District of New Jersey on February 6, 1942, returned an indictment against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, twenty-three companies which are members of the association, including McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and twenty-nine persons who are now or who have acted as officers of the association, among whom are six offcials of your company. I need not point out that an indictment is returned by a grand jury after hearing only testimony brought before it by government prosecuting officers and that it does not constitute a finding by the court as to any of the matters alleged in it. The policy of the company is to comply with all Federal and State laws, and we believe that all of its officers, including those named in the indictment, have acted in compliance with the Federal acts alleged to have been violated. The company and its officers intend to present all the facts respecting its and their activities to the Federal court which will have charge of the indictment, in order to show their compliance with these laws.

---V---

Health Insurance Plan Before N.Y. Legislature

—Continued from page 3

based on the following weekly premium scale:—

Weekly wage rate	Employer's premium	Employee's premium	State's premium*
Under $15.....	40c.	10c.	60c.
$15 to $19.99.....	40c.	20c.	50c.
$20 to $24.99.....	40c.	30c.	45c.
$25 and over.....	40c.	40c.	40c.

* It is contemplated that the Federal government, through grants-in-aid, will reimburse one-half of the premiums required of the State.

Insured employees would be entitled to weekly cash benefits for each week of loss of employment because of disability duly reported, as follows:—

Weekly wage	No dependents	One dependent	Two dependents	Three or more dependents
Under $15...	$6.00	$7.50	$8.50	$9.50
$15 to $19.99.	7.50	9.50	11.00	12.50
$20 to $24.99.	9.00	11.00	13.00	14.50
$25 and over.	10.50	12.50	14.00	16.00

Maternity benefits also are provided, as is a comprehensive assortment of medical benefits and hospitalization, including the services of specialists, laboratories, nurses, and dentists, convalescent's care, surgical appliances, eye-glasses, dentures—and drugs. Several ideas of voluntary insurance also are embodied in the scheme.

The bill would set up a health insurance board comprising a health insurance commissioner (six years at $10,000 annually), the State commissioner of health, and thirteen members appointed by the Governor—four representatives of employers, four representatives of employees, two general physicians, one medical specialist, one dentist, and one representative of hospitals. The representatives of the healing arts would be chosen from and by groups which had agreed to furnish services according to the system. The thirteen members would be paid $25 a day, with traveling and incidental expenses, when actually engaged in work of the board.

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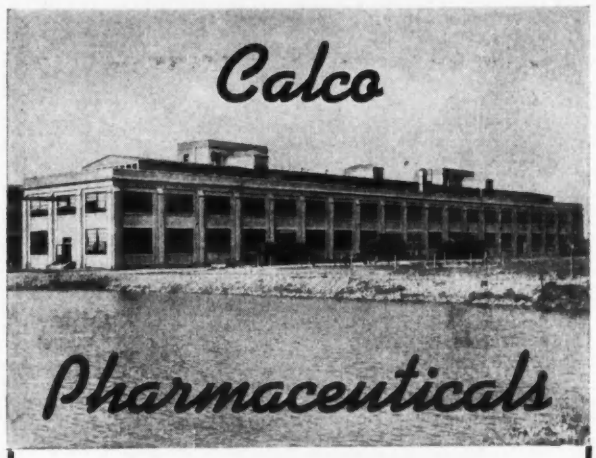

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49	Kinds of Roots
21	Kinds of Herbs
18	Kinds of Bark
15	Kinds of Seed
8	Kinds of Buds and Berries
5	Kinds of Gums
4	Kinds of Nuts
17	Miscellaneous Items
137	

IT'S YOUR AFFAIR!

Why not make it your business to attend the Annual Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section Dinner, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on March 12, 1942. Order your tickets now.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

High Wage Government Projects Drain Southern Hill Country of Botanical Collectors—Poor Outlook Now for Domestic Items Requiring Men Workers

As Winter thins out toward Spring, numerous "worn spots" are appearing in the market for botanical drugs. So far as many imported items were concerned, the market has been "thread-bare" for months, but now it is evident that the stocks of many domestic items are low enough for bin-bottoms to begin to show.

And it must be said that the first intimations concerning collection conditions in the domestic primary market are hardly encouraging. This is more particularly true in the case of botanicals, the digging of which requires the strength of men and/or boys.

The so-called "home" drugs—drugs prepared at home—may do very well. These are the botanical barks secured from branches cut in the woods and brought to the home for women-folk to handle.

Even last week came reports of government projects in the South where common labor tucks $15 per day into its jeans, an attraction far greater than that of digging roots at so many cents per pound—dried. It is definitely not certain that needed quantities of many materials will be forthcoming however much the botanical dealers may raise the ante to the diggers.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Tending stronger as war draws closer to primary markets.

Fir.—Good demand. Firm to firmer prices. Little competition.

Barks

Barberry.—Virtually none available spot. None coming from England now.

Buckthorn.—Still quoted. Continued availability of supplies of this Russian bark nothing short of remarkable.

Cinchona.—Japs in Sumatra and driving toward Java from two sides. Cinchona shipments from Java at an end. Guesses regarding United States stocks range from a three to eight-year supply.

Sassafras.—Doing well in most active season of year.

Aletris Root

It's all quite bewildering, this matter of botanical drug names.

Aletris root is an American botanical with a Latin name derived from a Greek word meaning "a slave grinding corn." Its somewhat grandiose botanical name, *Aletris Farinosa, N. F.*, is synonymous for the American root commonly called Unicorn, itself a word of European significance.

Colonial settlers, consciously or unconsciously, came close to corn-grinding Greek derivation when they called aletris root by the name Crow-corn.

Bewilderment is not eased by learning that aletris root in colonial times was also known as Colic-root, Blazing-Star, Ague-root, and Stargrass. And the fact that the various species are found in eastern North America and Asia—no mention of aletris in the Europe of the Greeks and Romans—keeps the fog rather thick.

But it's all very clear that in World War No. 2 prices have risen from 37c. per pound in September, 1939, to the current 55c. which has prevailed since October, 1941.

And also that World War No. 1 prices began at 26c. in August, 1914, were lowest at 19c. when the United States went in, and reached the high of 60c. at the Armistice in November, 1918.

Price Changes

Advanced

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Anise, star, 7c. per lb.
Canary seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, 10c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 4c. per lb.
Coriander seed, natural, ¼c. per lb.
bleached, ¾c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 thin quill, 6c. per lb.
No. 1 regular, 6c. per lb.
shortstick, 6c. per lb.
broken, 3c. per lb.
China, buds, 13c. per lb.
rolls, select, 3c. per lb.
select, broken, 4½c. per lb.
Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, 4c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1¼c. per lb.
Fennel, India, ½c. per lb.
Gold of pleasure seed, 2c. per lb.
Galangal root, 3c. per lb.
Grains of Paradise, 2c. per lb.
Hempseed, 1½c. per lb.
Kamala, 7c. per lb.
Nutmegs, E.I., grinding, 5c. per lb.
West Indian, 6c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Rapeseed, Argentine, ½c. per lb
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, ¼c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.
poultry, ½c. per lb.
Sassafras bark, select, 5c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Tahiti, 25c. per lb.
Valerian root, Eastern, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Belladonna root, 10c. per lb.
Buckthorn berries, 5c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, 2c. per lb.
Dill seed, ¼c. per lb.
Digitalis leaves, 2c. per lb.
Dandelion root, 1c. per lb.
Gentian root, whole, 4c. per lb.
ground, 4c. per lb.
powdered, 4c. per lb.
Mustard, Roumanian, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Snake root, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
322.6	323.5	327.8	250.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

White Pine.—Demand good. Along seasonal lines.

Beans

Tonka.—War draws close to primary market. Danger to shipping increases. Angostura, $3 to $3.05 per pound. Brazilian, 95c. to $1.10.

Vanilla.—Very strong. Mexicans fetching $16 per pound for top quality beans. Cuts, around $14. Tahiti, $6.50 to $6.75. Some talk of Java beans around $13. Stocks very small.

Imports and Detentions

The Food and Drug Administration has stopped issuing its weekly list of botanicals detained because of the presence of matter that rendered them unfit for human consumption. This action was taken as a war measure.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

DCAT Banquet, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 12.
Spice Trade Association, New York, May 11-13.

In spite of growing difficulties

Most manufacturers realize that their stake lies not alone in the immediate present—that they must look beyond today's trying conditions.

Manufacturers who continue keeping their products available in undiminished quality and with promotion that keeps their trade-marks ever in the public eye, are bound to profit in terms of uninterrupted and growing demand when the smoke settles down and things resume their normal course.

Nothing is more perishable than a trade-mark. That is why our organization is doing everything within its means to continue supplying the quality materials which alone guarantee your ability to satisfy *current* demand and a hold on public preference in the *future.*

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✓ GINGER (All Kinds)
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✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ NUX VOMICA
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ PAPAIN
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ SENNA LEAVES
✓ WHITE SQUILL

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BELLADONNA Leaves and Root
BOLDO LEAVES
BORRAGE FLOWERS
BUCHU LEAVES
CANARY SEED, Moroccan 2%
CELERY SEED
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIAE
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
MAHUANG, Chinese
MALEFERN ROOT
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED HULLED
SQUILL ROOT
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTUS SEED
THYME LEAVES
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

AMINOPHYLLINE
BARBITAL
COD LIVER OIL, Medicinal and Poultry Grades
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GUM CAMPHOR, Japanese
ICHTHAMMOL, N.F.
MENTHOL, Japanese
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Berries

Buckthorn.—Spots offered at $1.30 to $1.35 per pound. Market easier.

Cubeb.—Primary market totally cut off. Prices stronger.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Prices lowered to 70c. to 75c. per pound. More stocks. More competition.

Malva.—Reports suggest easing. Some report new sources of supply.

Poppy.—Little said of item. Apparently steady.

Saffron.—Spanish lacks further decline. Still slightly easier for reasons not made clear. Mexican goods steady.

Gums

Arabic.—Progress of Japs in Far East threatens to affect supply lines for this gum. Full control of Indian Ocean would give Japs strong position against all shipping.

Benzoin.—Stronger as war stops further shipments from primary markets.

Karaya.—Shipments from India no easier in view of Japs' threat to India and Indian Ocean.

Tragacanth.—Tending stronger as sea routes from source come nearer to control through Japanese successes. Situation very serious.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Apparently still firm to strong. Domestic crops to be encouraged more this year. Has been hard to grow.

Buchu.—War events in Far East make it no easier to import further supplies from primary market.

Digitalis.—Some question regarding availability of collection labor next Summer has been raised. Grows plentifully in Far West. Spot lower at 48c. to 49c. per pound.

Roots

Belladonna.—Lower at $2.25 per pound.

Galangal. — Comes from China. Stock in hand worth far more than root in China. Spot 25c. per pound.

Gentian.—Lowered late in previous week to 70c. per pound for whole; ground, 72c.; powdered, 73c.

Licorice.—Price on recently discovered domestic root in California proved too high to attract buyers. Plenty of interest displayed. India root around 15c. Offerings of India root made to licorice extract makers developed strange indifference on part of some.

Mandrake.—Strong price position to prevail until new collections come on primary market.

Seeds

Anise.—Prices on Star seed jumped to 45c. to 46c. per pound.

Canary.—Argentine seed up to 4¼c. to 4¾c. per pound.

Caraway.—Dutch seed has sold at $1.30 to $1.40 per pound.

Celery.—Indian sharply higher at 74c. to 76c. per pound.

Coriander.—Natural up to 14¾c. to 15¼c. per pound; bleached, 15¼c. to 15½c.

Dill.—Fractionally cheaper at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound.

Fennel.—India seed raised to 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Gold of Pleasure.—Advanced to 24c. to 25c. per pound.

Hemp.—Manchurian seed up to 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Sunflower. — Higher. California, large, 7c. to 7½c. per pound; medium, 6⅝c. to 7c.; poultry grade, 6c. to 6½c.

Spices

Allspice.—Advanced to 16c. to 16½c. per pound.

Cassia.—All kinds advanced. Market: Batavia, No. 1 thin quill, 56c. to 57c. per pound; No. 1 regular, 54c. to 55c.; shortstick, 53c. to 54c.; broken, 47c. to 48c.; China, buds, 55c. to 56c.; rolls, selected, 47c. to 48c.; extra select rolls, broken, 47c. to 48c.; Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, 80c. to 82c.

Cinnamon.—Ceylon No. 2 higher at 47c. to 48c. per pound.

Clove.—Zanzibar advanced to 19c. to 19½c. per pound.

Nutmegs.—Small grinding East Indian megs, raised to 35c. to 36c. per pound. West Indian, 33c. to 34c.

Pepper.—Practically no white pepper available. Few odd lots spread around thinly. Main market based on black pepper. Ceiled prices in full effect. No ceiling on red peppers.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from February 14 to February 20, inclusive, comprised 143 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound—		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.29	6.13	6.27@ 6.28
May	6.38	6.24	6.35@ 6.40
September	6.57	6.47	6.56@ 6.58

Pimento.—Sold at 24½c. to 24¾c. per pound, spot last week.

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E. D. Reason has been named general manager of the Mutual Pharmacal Company, Syracuse, N. Y. He has been acting general manager since the retirement last year of H. K. Parker.

Reminder on Botanicals

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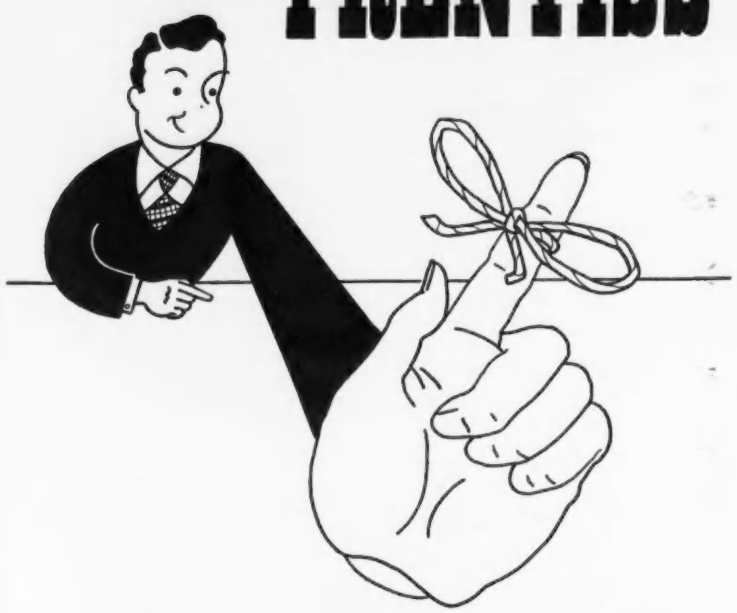

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Pliny, the Elder—1st Cent.

THE ASTROLOGER-PHYSICIAN In 1656 Ordered
BORAGE — For Mothers' Milk — For Fetid Sores — For Coughs
Its Febrifuge and Pectoral Properties Commend It to Medicine Today

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Japan Bombs Australia, Shipper of Eucalyptus and Sandalwood Oils—Dealers Stocks of Many Aromatics Exhausted—Brazil Offers Bergamot—Citronella and Cananga Higher

Essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued strong in price and low in supply; all reports last week indicated that the situation stands little chance of turning definitely for the better in the nearby future.

War in the Far East drew steadily closer to sources that supply numerous oils that are important to many manufacturers regardless of the fact that such materials do not find a place in the list of oils subject to tonnage sales.

The war event of the week was the bombing of Darwin, Australia, a naval base on the north boundary of the island continent. Australia supplies the United States with eucalyptus oil and, also, a small quantity of Australian sandalwood oil. The raid was fully 3,000 miles from Australian centers of population, but give the Japs a foothold in the north and there is no telling how far south they could penetrate.

Another notable fact last week was the absence of even small stocks of many aromatic chemicals sold by dealers. Inability of producers to turn out sufficient material has caused dealers to abandon sales of many materials. Improvement in this undesirable situation is unlikely.

Essential Oils

Almond.—No less strong. Stocks no larger. Demand no smaller.

Anise.—Spot down slightly to $2.25 to $2.30 per pound. Further shipments from source out of the question.

Bay.—Very firm in all markets. Demand good.

Bergamot. — Brazilian oil offered spot at $10 per month.

Bois de Rose.—Demand more active. Price position continues strong.

Cajeput.—Stocks shrinking. Further arrivals unlikely from source.

Calamus.—A trifle of oil on spot sells at $35 per pound.

Camphor.—Stocks virtually wiped out. Only token holdings here.

Cananga.—Market higher. Native oil, $15 per pound; rectified, $15.25. Prices are virtually nominal in absence of general stocks. All connection with primary market cut off.

Caraway.—Limited quantities available. Prices high. Practically nominal.

Cassia.—No change in strong position. Sellers greatly reserved. Have little oil.

Citronella. — Progress of war in Far East strengthens market further. Prices higher. Ceylon oil, $1.35 per pound. Java, $1.45. Little of either on open market.

Clove. — Complete price stability noted. Stocks conservative. Output of producers well sold ahead.

Dill. — Higher at $8 to $8.25 per pound for either weed or seed oil. India still offers seed. Oil available if cargo space be obtainable.

Eucalyptus. — Outlook for future dark. Japan bombed North Australia last week. First direct attack on the island continent.

Hemlock.—Limited quantities available around $1.25 per pound.

Lemon.—Dependence of consumers almost completely on domestic oil. Some gets here from Uruguay, South America and quality is good.

Lemongrass. — Spot prices eased slightly to $3 to $3.25 per pound. Return to advancing market not unlikely. Price available only to regular customers.

Mandarin. — Brazilian oil higher at $9 per pound. Stocks moderate. No Italian oil known to be available.

Nutmeg.—Selling steadily around $3.20 per pound.

Orange. — Production in Florida to gain. New producer there. Market generally firm to firmer. A little West India oil around at $6 per pound.

Peppermint. — No further decline in spot prices. Tendency remains downward. Farmers resist necessity of price revision downward. Office of Price Administration still fails to set price.

Petitgrain.—Transport slow and irregular from source. Spot very firm.

Pineneedle.—Very little remains on this market.

Rosemary.—Transport from Spain depends on three small steamers.

Price Changes

Advanced

Cananga, native, 25c. per lb.
rectified, 25c. per lb.
Citronella, Java, 10c. per lb.
Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Dill, 25c. per lb.
Mandarin, Brazilian, $1 per lb.

Reduced

Anise, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
288.7	288.8	278.0	173.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Citrous Oils

South America increasingly gains prominence as a supplier of citrous oils to the United States. Bergamot, mandarin and orange from Brazil, and lemon oil from Uruguay, are on the local market and are finding a place in the citrous oil economy of the nation.

War has washed Italian oils out of the picture. African orange oil can be had only under great difficulties that are likely to be greater. The West Indies have had little oil to ship to this country for many months. Hence, opening of new sources of supply is noteworthy.

However, it seems likely that the American manufacturing consumer will find domestic made oils the backbone of his supplies. And it is interesting to know that in addition to the already dominant position of California as a producer, production in Florida shows a trend toward healthy expansion.

Even now, a new venture is afoot at Dade City, where a New York house, in collaboration with a Florida packing association, has installed a large, modern plant equipped with the latest machinery to produce prime quality, cold pressed orange and grapefruit oils.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

DCAT Banquet, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 12.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, May 18-20.

MEET MAGNUS REPRESENTATIVE

TALMADGE B. TRIBBLE
Vice President
In Charge of Mid-Western Area

"Trib" has just celebrated his 4th Anniversary with MM&R. His splendid achievements have made necessary three expansions of MM&R's Chicago office and warehouse facilities which he supervises. Last year he was elected an MM&R vice-president, . . . a fitting tribute to his success in serving an ever expanding clientele.

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Plant and Laboratories: Bayonne, N. J.

Space hard to get. Some oil obtained in London.

Sandalwood.—Very firm. Stocks still fair in size. War turns toward primary market for sandalwood billets.

Sassafras.—No artificial oil offered. Offerings of natural oil limited.

Vetiver.—Stronger as war draws close to primary market.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin.—Position strong. Market active. Stocks limited.

Diacetyl.—Has brought upwards of $10 per pound. Limited stock.

Dimethyl Acetophenone. — Many dealers lack stocks totally.

Diphenyl Oxide.—Resellers getting upwards of 60c. per pound.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Sales confirmed at $5 per pound. Light supply.

Eucalyptol. — Strong, reflecting stronger position eucalyptus oil.

Eugenol.—Strength of clove oil fully reflected. Tendency upward.

Heliotropine.—Recent sales around $5 to $5.10 per pound.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Most suppliers on second-hand basis totally without supplies. Producers' output sold far ahead.

Linalool. — Only first-hands have any. Stock limited. Dealers lack supplies.

Linalyl Acetate.—Dealers unable to replace normal requirements.

Methyl Anthranilate. — Numerous small lot transactions at $2.50 to $2.60 per pound.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Available only in small way. Has brought $4.50 per pound.

Methyl Salicylate.—Fully stable. No surplus of supplies.

Musk.—Producers far oversold. Output curtailed by raw material difficulties.

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Standard Synthetics Expanding

Greatly increased warehouse and office facilities have been secured by Standard Synthetics, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city. The premises are at 119 West Twenty-fifth street and provide approximately three times the space now occupied. Expansion was forced by the gain in business received from, among others, the Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco branches. Handling the corporation's large export business, especially to South America, will be facilitated. Stocks formerly stored in public warehouses and wharfs in Brooklyn and New Jersey will be carried now entirely on company premises. Enlargement of laboratory installations is contemplated.

Standard synthetics recently arranged for the import of further substantial quantities of spike lavender, rosemary, cade, lemon, orange, and sage oils direct from Spain, notwithstanding the fact that at present but three steamers, all under Spanish registery, alone are available to bring the goods forward. Most of them are ready for shipment, though some are already in England and will come here from London.

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Felton Chemical Producing Orange, Grapefruit Oils

The Felton Chemical Company, essential oils and aromatic chemicals, Brooklyn, is now producing cold-pressed orange and grapefruit oils in Dade City, Fla. Acting in collaboration with the Pasco Packing Association, the company has erected a plant of substantial capacity, equipped for producing prime quality cold-pressed citrous oils.

Pasco is one of the largest canners of orange and grapefruit juices, in addition to canned fruits. Raw materials for producing the cold-pressed orange and grapefruit oils are available in unlimited quantities at Dade City, and continuous flow of production may be expected.

Louis Gampert, vice-president of the Felton Chemical Company, just returned from the plant at Dade City, reports that operations are proceeding satisfactorily and production is increasing daily.

Production procedure in the Dade City plant is as follows:—After removal of the fruit juices, the skins are mechanically conveyed to oil extraction presses, where the oil is washed away from the skins by water. The combination of oil and water is then fed to centrifugal machines that spin the oil free, after which it goes into cold storage thoroughly to precipitate waxes, pectins, and other substances. After removal of the solids there remains a crystal-clear oil of highest purity. The exhausted skins are converted into high-grade cattle feed. The plant will process skins from 1,000,000 pounds of citrous fruits daily.

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Polak's Frutal Works Relocates Chicago Office

Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Long Island city, has moved its Chicago office and warehouse to 600 North Clark street. Telephone number for the Chicago office, which is under the direction of Dr. E. Friedman, will remain Delaware 6699.

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D. W. Hutchinson, president of D. W. Hutchinson & Co., essential oil merchant and importer, this city, is vacationing in Palm Beach, Fla.

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3-12-42

Remember this number! It's the date of that great, big 17th Annual Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Banquet to be held March 12, 1942, at the Waldorf-Astoria. This year, net proceeds go to the American Red Cross. So help this good and worthy cause by your presence.

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Petroleum Products

Eastern Oil Shortage Holds Attention of the Industry—15 Percent Cut in Use and Return of Gasoline Curfew Suggested—Petroleum Specialties Firm and Unchanged

The attention of the oil industry was centered last week on Washington where plans to cope with current problems, principally a threatened shortage in the East, were being discussed. Remedial recommendations included a 15 percent curtailment in use of petroleum products; conversion to coal for factories now using heavy fuels; creation of a tanker pool, and return of the curfew system for gasoline.

Meanwhile markets for specialties were little changed. Tightness continued to dominate in lacquer diluent, aromatic naphthas, butane, propane and paraffin wax. Petrolatums and white oils were in fair demand. Natural gasoline was reduced in Group 3.

The Maritime Commission announced that effective on voyage charters made on and after February 15 a maximum surcharge of 37½ percent, to cover wartime operating expenses, has been approved by the War Shipping Administrator to apply to the maximum tanker freight rates on petroleum and petroleum products moving from Gulf and Caribbean ports to North Atlantic ports.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Gasoline, natural, f.o.b. Group 3, ½c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas.—Heavy demand. Little available. Prices firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Movement at previous levels. Demand large. No changes in prices.

Lacquer Diluent.—Supplies continued to grow shorter as consumers continued to come into the market for large amounts. No changes in prices were reported.

Mineral Spirits.—Paint manufacturers were bidding actively last week. Offerings were fairly large. Prices were steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Slight slackening in demand reported. Prices firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Better than normal demand noted. Tone stable.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Buying interest broad. Offerings fairly large. Quotations steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Feb. 20

Mostly firm conditions prevail in the general market, with inquiries good for limited offerings.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Good call, prices firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Movement fair, market strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—Interest good, quotations holding.

Mineral Spirits.—Active buying, prices steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Inquiry moderate, stable prices.

Stoddard Solvent.—Orders good, prices holding.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Demand heavy, market holds.

New Orleans—Feb. 20

The market on cleaning solvent and V. M. & P. Naphtha was showing little of new development last week.

Cleaning Solvent. — Good demand. Price steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying well maintained. Tone stable.

San Francisco—Feb. 19

Supply of solvents and diluents is definitely getting short. Priority orders are appearing more frequently owing to buying pressure—especially from the East and Middle West.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Heavy demand.

Petroleum Thinners. — Very active throughout the trade.

Lacquer Diluent. — Demand running very well.

Rubber Solvent.—Fair interest.

V.M.&P. Naphthas.—Interest well sustained.

Stoddard.—No particular feature, but demand holding well.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Routine.

Tulsa—Feb. 20.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Movement was well maintained at previous levels. Prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Deliveries hampered by short supplies. Demand heavy. Prices firm.

Mineral Spirits.—Paint trade active buyers. Quotations unaltered.

Rubber Solvent.—Tone stable. Demand fairly large.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying well sustained at firm prices.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Good movement to paint plants. Prices steady.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Very tight. Demand heavy. Offerings limited. Prices firm.

Heptane.—Industrial and laboratory grades in good call. Movement fairly large. Prices firm.

Hexanes.—Demand was less conservative at firm levels.

Octanes.—Movement good. Demand heavy. Tone stable.

Pentanes.—No let-up in demand noted. Consumers bidding actively. Prices firm.

Propane.—Supplies continued short of prospective consumption and some producers were allocating stocks Prices were steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Feb. 20

Considerable interest is noted in lighter fractions, with buyers in most cases encountering a sold-up condition on the part of suppliers.

Butane.—Demand good, prices firm.

Heptane.—Call active, prices steady.

Hexane.—Interest strong, quotations holding.

Octanes.—Inquiry extensive, market firm.

Pentanes.—Steady call, prices stiff.

Propane.—Orders good, no price change.

Tulsa—Feb. 20.

Butane.—Very scarce. Demand heavy. Price firm.

Pentanes.—Deliveries larger in volume. Inquiries more numerous. Price steady.

Propane.—Limited supplies. Offerings curtailed. Price steady.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin. — Tightness continued to dominate the market and offerings were small and scattered. Movement was mostly restricted to defense industries.

Petrolatums. — Demand remained slightly off, although the price structure did not respond by any show of easing.

White Mineral Oils. — Fair call was noted. Offerings routine. Prices steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Feb. 20

Interest remains at a good pitch in these products, with orders showing desire of buyers to keep material moving to them. Offerings are generally somewhat limited.

Paraffin.—Scarcity indicated, prices firm.

Petrolatums. — Buying fair, prices steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Interest good; market holding unchanged.

Tulsa—Feb. 20.

Paraffin.—Little available. Demand heavy. Prices pegged.

Petrolatums.—Fair call. Tone firm.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline.—Market tightening. Rationing expected on East Coast.

Kerosene.—Little changed. Prices firm.

Lubricating Oils. — Pennsylvania grades in heavy demand at firm prices.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Feb. 20

Gasoline has developed unevenness, due to declining demand.

Gasoline.—Demand spotty, prices easy.

Kerosene.—Fair call developing, market holding.

Lubricating Oils.—Good interest, prices firm.

New Orleans—Feb. 20

The market here was little changed during the period. Demand held at firm levels.

Gasoline.—Good movement reported. Prices steady.

Kerosene.—Market firm. Demand fair.

Tulsa—Feb. 20

Gasoline.—Active trading. Prices firm.

Kerosene. — Movement unchanged. Tone stable.

Natural Gasoline.—Sales at 3c. to 3⅛c. per gallon, off ½c.

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Oil Firms Face Conspiracy Complaint on 'Gas' Prices

Madison, Wis., Feb. 17, 1942

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and other major oil concerns were given twenty days to answer a complaint filed in Federal court here today that the plaintiff, the Northwestern Oil Company, Superior, Wis., had suffered financial loss because of a conspiracy among the major companies to maintain high gasoline prices. At the direction of the court, the plaintiff stated in the complaint that it did not recover the alleged overcharge from consumers.

Petroleum Reserves

Current and prospective after-war requirements for petroleum and its products necessitate the finding of at least three or four times the new oil reserves as used to be considered normal, the economist for the Texas Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association said last week. He stated that demand for petroleum and its products is three and one-half times that of the last war.

At the 1941 rate of crude oil production, the nation's oil reserves represent about fourteen years' supply, he said, compared with eighteen years' supply in World War I at then-current rates of demand and production. He added that under normal conditions it will be necessary to find from seven to seven and one-half barrels of new oil supply in the next five-year period to maintain reserves at their present levels.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

DCAT Banquet, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, March 12.

Trade Briefs

Northwest Magnesite Company, Pittsburgh, has awarded a contract to MacDonald Engineering Company, Chicago, for construction of a $1,000,000 plant at Cape May, N. J.

W. A. Wirene has been made assistant sales manager of the petroleum, chemical, mining, and steel mill section of the industrial department of General Electric Company, Schenectady.

Dr. Harry M. Krutter, of the research staff of the Pennsylvania State College school of mineral industries, has resigned to join the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a research capacity, effective February 28.

Gasoline and fuel oil trucks in New York State would be required to have a measuring device by the terms of a bill (A 528) in the State legislature. Periodical inspection of these devices also would be required.

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Gasoline Consumption Up

Gasoline consumption in the United States was 2,500,000,000 gallons greater in 1941 than in 1940, according to an estimate by the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency. The estimate is based on reports from tax collection agencies covering at least eight months of the year. Highway use amounted to 24,300,000,000 gallons out of a total use of 26,600,000,000 gallons.

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'Gas' Pump Firms Cleared On Charges of Monopoly

Chicago, Feb. 17, 1942

Monopoly charges against four gasoline pump companies, five individuals and the Gasoline Pump Manufacturers' Association were dismissed in Federal court here today. The court found that charges of monopoly in the manufacture and sale of computer-type pumps were "the very rights which one of the defendants and licensees enjoyed by virtue of ownership of patent."

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Bolivia to Settle Claims Of N.J. Standard Oil

OPD Washington Bureau February 16, 1942

The Department of State announced today that the Bolivian government had agreed to pay $1,500,000 to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in full settlement of the claims of the oil firm and its Bolivian subsidiary. The claims grew out of the expropriation of Standard's properties in Bolivia in 1937.

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In these days of exiguous supply of heretofore necessary materials, there is a bigger-than-ever need in all kinds of enterprises for special, expert advice and assistance for the finding of materials which will carry a process or a formula from the heretofore to the now. Perhaps the finding of another process or formula is called for. That sort of thing—finding this-day materials, processes, or formulas—is what the scientific and professional services adjacently offered are to be consulted for.

WPB Clarifies Manufacturers Quotas

—*Continued from page* 3

the necessity of having each one manually signed by a responsible official, Priorities Regulation No. 7, issued by the Division of Industry Operations, allows the use of a facsimile signature. Use of a facsimile signature is subject to a number of specified conditions, and a written record of each use must be kept for at least two years.

Form PD-1A Clarified

Applicants for priority assistance who use Form PD-1A have been warned by the Director of Industry Operations that applications cannot be considered unless they are properly signed at the bottom of the first page of the copy marked "duplicate," and not in the space marked "certification" on the back of the sheet.

Applications should be signed in the space immediately below the paragraph beginning: "The undersigned hereby certified that he is authorized to execute this application. . . ."

The Director of Industry Operations has also clarified the proper use of PD-1A form to apply for a preference rating on capital equipment. This form may be used provided that any resulting expansion of productive capacity does not involve the renovation of old or the construction of new buildings. When such renovation or construction is involved, an application for a project rating should be made on forms PD-200 and PD-200A.

Forms PD-200 and PD-200A do not at present permit the inclusion of an application for a preference rating on machine tools required for the project. Pending revision of the form, applicants who need machine tools in connection with a project for which a PD-200 application form is submitted should attach a supplemental statement in quintuplicate containing the applicant's name and address and a full explanation of his machine tool requirements.

Health Supplies

Manufacturers of specified health supplies operating under Preference Rating Order P-29 are now required only to sign an endorsement on their purchase orders in the application of the A-10 rating assigned, and no longer need furnish their suppliers with copies of P-29. This simplification of procedure is made effective in Amendment No. 2 to Preference Rating Order P-29, issued by the Division of Industry Operations.

The supplier, before extending the preference rating for the first time to deliveries to him for the filling of a rated order from a producer, must sign an acceptance of Preference Rating Order P-29, and file it with the War Production Board. No additional acceptance need be filed for any subsequent application of the rating, if necessary to secure materials to fill rated orders.

Aluminum Order

Supplementary order M-1-f, which brings into one order complete allocation control over aluminum, was issued today by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations. It replaces M-1 and M-1-a. The order leaves allocation control over aluminum in substantially the form in which it now is being administered. Its main provisions are:—

Each producer, approved smelter and fabricator must file, on Form PD-26a, a shipping schedule for each month by the fifteenth of the preceding month. Specific allocations for all deliveries will then be issued. All other deliveries are prohibited.

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Alcohol Denaturant For 27-B Changed

OPD Washington Bureau
February 16, 1942

Specially denatured alcohol formula No. 27-B, which is authorized for the manufacture of liniment of soft soap (tincture of green soap), is being modified to provide for the use of oil of cedarleaf as one of the denaturants. This modification will make it possible for liniment of soft soap to be manufactured in accordance with the pharmacopeia with specially denatured alcohol formula No. 27-B.

The U.S.P. formula for liniment of soft soap was changed some two months ago to replace oil of lavender with oil of cedarleaf. The change in S. D. 27-B is the same.

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Forrest Piece Dye Works, Easton, Pa., was swept by a fire February 14, which did $17,000 damage.

Fertilizer Materials

OPA Asks Maximum Resale Price Margin on Sulphate of Ammonia —Production of Mixed Fertilizer Behind Schedule in South —Raw Materials Shortage Blamed

A maximum resale price margin on sulphate of ammonia was requested last week by the Office of Price Administration in a letter to all fertilizer manufacturers, mixers, brokers and wholesalers (see page 5). In the market for nitrate of soda conditions were little changed, with allocations practiced. Demand for potash salts was good, with offerings limited.

Reports from the South indicated that production of mixed fertilizers was behind the usual schedule due to the difficulty in obtaining raw materials. This was particularly true in regard to nitrate, sulphate and other top-dressing ammoniates, movement of which was being restricted. As previously reported, shipments of nitrate to Northern manufacturers are not expected to start until March when they will be allocated according to crops.

Further gains in certain ammoniate prices were registered last week. Imported blood and tankage were higher and domestic feed tankage was advanced at both New York and Chicago. A sharp reduction was recorded in cottonseed meal for March delivery.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Phosphate.—Good call. Little available.

Anhydrous Ammonia.—Offerings for fertilizer use negligible.

Calcium Nitrate.—Market inactive. No offerings.

Castor Pomace.—Domestic material in good call. No imported.

Dried Blood.—Imported material advanced 10c. per unit to $5.10.

Fish Scrap.—Virtually sold out in Chesapeake Bay area.

Nitrate of Soda.—Allocation of sales dominated the market. Northern agricultural consumers not obtaining any supplies as yet. Prices unchanged.

Nitrogenous Material.—Broader movement. Prices steady.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Very scarce. Offerings limited. Prices firm.

Tankage.—Feed material advanced 15c. per unit to $5.35 and 10c. at New York and $5.75 and 10c. at Chicago. Imported product advanced 35c. per unit to $5.35 and 10c., c.i.f. ports.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—In fair demand. Tighter. Prices firm.

Phosphate Rock.—Offerings plentiful. Demand fairly large. Movement regular. No change in prices.

Superphosphate.—All grades in heavy demand. Offerings limited due to low supplies. Prices steady and unrevised.

Potashes

Producers of potash salts continued to keep careful check on stocks, and offerings to the trade were not too free. Indications are that there will be enough available for normal needs if consumption is watched closely. Quotations were unaltered.

Nitrate of Soda

The National Fertilizer Association last week emphasized that nitrate of soda available for distribution, when allocated by the chemical branch of the materials division of the War Production Board, must be used in the months in which deliveries are made. Nitrate received in March, for example, must be used in March and cannot be held over until the following month.

All fertilizer manufacturers may not have made available to them in March, 1942, the same proportionate amounts of nitrate they received in March, 1941, the association pointed out. It is contemplated, however, insofar as is consistent with crop allocations, that apparent inequalities of distribution to fertilizer manufacturers in one month will be equalized in subsequent months so that over the year each manufacturer will receive his proportionate share of the total nitrate of soda made available during the year.

Price Changes

Advanced

Blood, dried, imp., 10c. per unit.
Tankage, dom., feed, f.o.b. Chicago, 15c. per unit.
f.o.b. N. Y., 15c. per unit.
imp., 35c. per unit.

Reduced

Cottonseed meal, 8%, March shpt., $2 per ton, Southeastern mills.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.0	71.0	71.0	68.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Developments in the market were of a routine nature last week, with demand at previous levels. Deliveries were well maintained and prices were unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Feb. 20

Production of mixed fertilizers is reported behind the usual schedule due to the difficulty of obtaining materials. A restricted movement of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and other top-dressing ammoniates is allowed for treating wheat, oats and barley, applications of which are made in the south during late February and early March. An active demand for mixed fertilizers in Florida and gulf regions for early March plantings will be difficult to meet, according to reports.

Superphosphate.—62½c., interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—Scheduled price maintained. Sales restricted.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29 per ton, port basis; very scarce.

Cottonseed Meal.—Available in March at $41 per ton, Southeastern points.

Baltimore—Feb. 20

The market for crude fertilizer materials is virtually unchanged, due to the uncertainty of the outlook.

Fish Scrap.—With stocks of this ammoniate virtually all disposed of, there is no chance of business on any considerable scale.

Dried Blood.—Uneventful, with firmness evident.

Tankage.—Offers reported at $5.50 and 10c. per unit-ton.

Superphosphate.—$9.60 per ton established for run-of-pile and $10.10 for 16 percent milled and screened supplies, while 20 percent supplies are still quoted at $12 per ton.

Chicago—Feb. 20

Tight market conditions were reported in fertilizer materials. Volume of business was up to totals possible under current supply conditions. Blood and tankage continued to be subject to much interest. Bone materials marked time.

Blood.—Principal grade, $5.50 per unit.

Tankage.—High grade, feeding, $5.75 and 10c.; hoof-meal, $3.50 to $4; liquid stick, $2.45 to $2.50.

Bone Materials.—Grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $45; meat scraps, $75; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.25; ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $37.50.

San Francisco—Feb. 19

Demand for all types of crude fertilizer materials continued to swell in the face of a very tight supply situation. Nitrate of soda is now on a curtailed selling program, and sales agents for sulphate of ammonia are unable to get further supplies from producers.

Nitrate of Soda.—100-pound bags, $33 per ton; 167-pound bags, $32.40; bulk, $30.

Superphosphate.—89c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. San Francisco; bags, $1.02.

Fish Meal.—Demand very good, with offerings light; 67 percent protein, $77.50 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco; 65 percent, $75, f.o.b. Monterey.

Tankage.—Strong. Limited sales, owing to light supplies.

Blood Meal.—Nominal at $4.55 per unit.

Bone Meal.—Steamed, fertilizer, $47.50 per ton, delivered inland points. Low grade, raw, $36 per ton, f.o.b. plants.

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Obituaries

Willis R. Dresser

Willis R. Dresser, co-founder and former vice-president and treasurer of the Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, died recently at St. Petersburg, Fla. He was eighty-two years of age. A native of Maine, Mr. Dresser joined the Bowker Fertilizer Company as a salesman in 1890. From 1912 until 1920 he was with the International Agricultural Corporation, leaving to aid in the incorporation of the Summers company. He is survived by his widow and three sons, one of whom, Walter E., is assistant manager of the St. Stephen, New Brunswick, branch of the company.

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Charles D. Henriques

Charles D. Henriques, for many years salesman for the National Can Corporation, this city, died recently in his home from a heart attack.

During a period of fifty years Mr. Henriques was actively engaged in both manufacture and sales. During World War I, as president of the Gotham Can Company, he was largely instrumental in modernizing the manufacture of cans. After the war he joined National Can Corporation and, until his death, confined his activities to selling.

Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

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Robert J. Scott

Robert J. Scott, a founder of the predecessor of the Aluminum Company of America, died February 17 in Wynnewood, Pa. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Scott was superintendent of one of the plants of the Carnegie Steel Company when, in 1883, he joined four others in founding the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, a $20,000 corporation, which is now the Aluminum Company of America. He retired thirty years ago.

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James Green, retired chemical importer, died in his home in Brooklyn February 14. Surviving are his wife and a son.

William L. Lever, who retired seven years ago as the manager of the order and shipping department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's New Jersey unit, died February 14 in Upper Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-five years of age.

R. W. Miller, manager of the Kimbell Oil Mill, Huntsville, Tex., died February 6 in his home after a brief illness. He was sixty-seven years old.

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Ammo. Sulphate Resale Margin $6.50 Per Ton

—*Continued from page* 5

transportation to the storage point from the inland oven nearest to that point; or the base price of $29, plus the transportation charge to the storage point from the port nearest to that point. Where the sulphate to be resold was purchased on a spot basis, $1 per ton may be added to the base prices.

To the determined sum the reseller was requested to add not more than $3.50 per ton to cover any and all services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by him, plus a maximum of $3 per ton, for any actual costs incurred for bags and bagging. The computation is on a basis of f.o.b. storage point from which the material resold is actually shipped.

The OPA stated that the request on resale margins was necessitated by the usual Spring adjustment of sulphate inventories between and among fertilizer manufacturers and mixers, involving movements of available surpluses to points at which additional supplies are needed to fulfill commitments or satisfy spot demands .

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Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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FOR SALE—Day roller mills, 12 in. x 32 in., 3 and 4 rolls; pony mixers, 8 to 40 gals.; 80 gal. Brighton mixers; Kent 8-in. laboratory stone mills; Ross 26-in. stone mills; pebble and ball mills, lab. to 700 gals.; Day jumbo jacketed mixer, 700 gals.; filter presses, 12-in. to 36-in. square iron and wood; powder mixers, 100 to 2,000 lbs.; W. & P. 50 gal. vacuum mixers; copper, aluminum and steel kettles, 10 to 350 gals.; Tolhurst centrifugals, 32-in. to 48-in.; Raymond pulverizers; rotary dryers; Sweetland and Oliver filters; liquid, paste and powder filling equipn.ent; pumps, etc. Complete stocks in New York City. Brill Equipment Corporation, 183 Varick street, New York City.

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

FIND what you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Company, 123 Bleecker street. SPring 7-8955.

FOR SALE—16x40 water cooled ink or paint mill, chain drive, G.E. motor, all in excellent condition. Also one 12x30 Ross water cooled mill. BOX 629, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

IN STOCK—Sharples No. 6 super centrifuge, totally enclosed type; Shriver 7-in. 12-in. and 18-in. cast iron filter presses; 50-gallon lead mixers, direct motor drive; nickel drum dryer; rotex sifters; 36-in. copper jacketed and agitated vacuum pan; New 100-gallon stainless steel jacketed kettle. What have you for sale? Machinery & Equipment Corporation, 59 East 4th street, New York City.

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6—Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 1-5 x 30 ft.; 1-5 x 25 ft.; other smaller sizes.
7—3-Roller Mills, up to 16 by 40.
1—W. & P. Vacuum Mixer, 100 gals.; other W. & P., 2 gals. to 2,000 gals.
8—2,000 lbs., 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
1—Oates 10 ft. copper Calandria Pan; other 50 to 500 gals.
4—4 ft. x 6 ft. Iron Oliver Filters.
12—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 gals. to 500 gals.
2—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Units.

Only a partial listing. Send us your inquiries.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
13-18 Park Row - - New York, N. Y.
SHOPS, 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

TAPPI Discusses Research Results

—*Continued from page 3*

use, some of the chlorine is generally wasted.

An automatic system of chlorinating paper pulp, that embodies the new process, has been developed by the Mathieson Alkali Works and the Gulf States Paper Corporation, working in conjunction. In this automatic system, the rate of the feeding of the chlorine is controlled by an air-operated regulator, which varies the amount of chlorine being added in exact proportion to variations in the amount of pulp flowing through the piping system. The automatic process has been reduced to practice and is now in regular use by the Gulf States Paper Corporation.

"The Spiractor Lime-Soda Water Softener" was the title of a paper prepared by Howard L. Tiger and Martin E. Gilwood. A summary of the paper follows:—

This new type of cold lime-soda water softener embodies a revolutionary principle—catalytic precipitation. The chemically treated water passes upwardly through a bed of catalyst granules contained in a conical device so that the velocity of the water decreases continuously as it rises through the Spiractor. The immediate contact of the treated water with the granules of catalyst accelerates precipitation of the calcium and magnesium compounds, and these precipitates form hard crystalline shells or accretions on the granules rather than precipitating in the form of fine turbidity which must be settled out of solution. As a result of the accretions, the granules grow in size and are disposed of periodically by simply drawing them off through a drain valve located at the lower extremity of the cone, fresh catalyst being added at such time through the top of the cone. This permits easy disposal of the precipitated hardness in the form of solid granules rather than in the form of voluminous watery sludge.

The reactions proceed at very high speed so that the total detention period in the spiractor is only five to ten minutes as compared to one hour even in the most modern types of precipitators.

Gypsum Process

"Gypsum in the Sulphate Recovery Process" was the title of a paper given by T. T. Collins, jr., H. J. Hotz and E. Wiberg. The paper revealed that mill trials have shown that, while the use of gypsum in the sulphate recovery cycle is possible, no remarkable effects are achieved and costs will, in many instances, be higher than operation with saltcake.

Alum Substitutes

A paper on "Alum Substitutes," by H. E. Duston, discussed the reasons why alum is used in the paper industry and the factors affecting the amount necessary as well as its present availability of alum and existing conditions that might affect its future availability.

Possible alum substitutes considered are sodium aluminate, aluminum chloride, ferric sulphate, and sulphuric acid. Mill data indicate that it is often possible to satisfactorily substitute sodium aluminate for some alum for sizing or water coagulation. Laboratory and mill data indicate that it is possible to substitute ferric sulphate for alum on some grades of paper and paper board for sizing. Ferric sulphate may be substituted for alum for water coagulation.

Laboratory machine wire corrosion tests indicate that with either alum or ferric sulphate corrosion increases as pH is lowered. These same tests also show that at the same pH ferric sulphate may be slightly more corrosive than alum. When using ferric sulphate it was found that raising the pH with sodium hydroxide or sodium aluminate reduced the corrosion. It was also found that the addition of small amounts of sodium dichromate or hibitite to laboratory white water samples made with alum or ferric sulphate reduced the machine wire corrosion appreciably.

Starch for Papermakers

A paper titled "Starch for the Papermaker," by J. P. Casey, presented some practical and theoretical considerations of starch as applied in the papermaking processes, with special emphasis placed on a comparison of the different types and viscosities of starch for each paper mill use.

The properties of native starch and the various types of modified starch were described, and it was shown that thin boiling (acid hydrolized) starch has properties similar to native starch, whereas dextrins, and especially oxidized starch, have special properties. The recent developments in the use of enzyme converted starches were also discussed.

The importance of choosing the most suitable type and viscosity of starch for calender, tub, and beater sizing and coating is pointed out. The unique properties of oxidized starch can be utilized in beater application to improve the sizing and to obtain a higher maximum burst test. Laboratory results showed the advisability of using an oxidized starch or other type of starch of high viscosity when low percentages of starch were used in the beater, and the advantages of using an oxidized starch of low viscosity at the higher percentages of starch. Whereas most types of starch show a loss in burst and other strength tests as the degree of modification is increased, oxidized starches do not show this loss.

In the field of coating, laboratory results were used to illustrate that oxidized starches are superior to all other types of modified starches, particularly in the range of low viscosity starches for coating colors of high percent solids.

A comparison of casein and all common types of modified starch was made on the basis of the wax pick test, and this shows casein to give a higher test than starch, although oxidized starch comes closest to matching casein in binding strength. Oxidized starch does not show a loss in binding strength as the degree of modification is increased, although all other common types of starch do show a loss in this property, as measured by the wax pick test of the finished coating, when the viscosity is lowered by higher modification.

Precipitated Starch

"A Precipitated Starch Product" was the title of a paper presented by C. C. Kesler and W. C. Black. It was shown that minute amounts of certain positive ions have an enormous effect in reducing the starch-soap viscosity of starch paste, even if the concentration of the soap was much less than that required for a maximum starch-soap viscosity. As little as 1 to 2 percent soap would cause the starch to completely precipitate from a dilute solution when a mineral acid or ions were added. An industrial use of the complex has been developed in which the starch-soap complex is caused to completely precipitate in intimate association with the fibers of a paper furnish.

Sulphonated Tall Oil

"The Advantages of Sulphonated Tall Oil in Manufacturing Coated Paper" was discussed by Edmund Getty. A summary of the paper follows.

In coating-mill practice, the use of sulphonated tall oil in coating mixes to replace sulphonated castor oil or pine oil has given excellent results in both the ease of coating application and in the quality of the finished paper. Sulphonated tall oil has, from mill observations, certain advantage over sulphonated castor oil when used in relatively small quantities, such as better brushing and a more desirable surface appearance. Sulphonated tall oil has the added advantage that it can be used in relatively large quantities to obtain other desired results. Sulphonated castor oil and pine oil, used in such large amounts would, in many instances, ruin the finished product.

Using relatively large amounts of these oils, in casein-oil coating mixes, laboratory tests showed definite advantages in favor of sulphonated tall oil. In these tests sulphonated tall oil increased the folding and bursting endurance of the test sheets. In addition the folding endurance was retained even under extremely dry conditions. Clay-casein coating mixes containing sulphonated tall oil imparted very high tear resistance to the test sheets.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

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Four Hundred-Ninth Intalment

Rayon

(*Continued from February 16 issue*)

Discharge Agents Use in Printing Rayon

Chlorates (oxidizing)
Hyposulphites (reducing)
Potassium sulphite
Sodium sulphoxylate-formaldehyde (for basic or vat colors)
Tin salts
Zinc dust

Dyes for Acetate Rayon

Artisil
Calconese
Camacyl
Celatint
Cellitazols
Chrysophenine
Diaminogen
Diazine
Fastusol
Icyl
Ionamine
Novachrome
Rigan
Silatose
Solacet

Dyes (Basic) for Rayon

Blue—
Methylene blue
Victoria blue
Brown—
Bismarck brown
Basic brown
Green—
Malachite green
Methylene green
Victoria green
Orange—
Acridin orange
Chrysoidin extra
Red—
Astra phloxin FF extra
Rodamine
Saframine
Yellow—
Auramine
Thioflavin

Dyes for Rayon-Cotton-Wool Mixtures

Benzo fast eosin
Benzo fast heliotrope
Fastusol blue BRRA and GA
Fastusol gray GRA
Fastusol pink BBG
Fastusol red-violet B-R
Fastusol rubin R
Oxydiaminogen OB and OT
Plurafil colors
Stilbene yellow G

Dyes for Printing Delustered Rayon

Katigen bordeaux BYA
Katigen brown BR
Katigen direct blue BR
Sulphanthrene brown GC
Sulphanthrene orange RC
Sulphanthrene scarlet GC

(*To be continued*)

Rosin

Emulsifiers for Rosin

Acacia
Agar
Albumen
Ammonium tannate
Casein
Clay
Dextrin
Gelatin
Glue
Gums
Hemicellulose
Isinglass
Kaolin
Pectins
Polysaccharides
Proteins
Resins
Soap
Starch
Tannic acid
Tannins
Tragacanth

Esterifiers for Rosin

Glycerin
Glycols
Polyalcohols

Extractants for Rosin

Benzene
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon tetrachloride
Essential oils
Petroleum distillates
Turpentine

Reagents for Hardening of Rosin

Calcium carbonate
Calcium oxide
Coral
Coral lime
Formaldehyde
Hydrogen peroxide
Metallic oxides
Oyster shells
Steam
Sulphur

Solvents for Rosin

Acetic acid
Acetone
Alcohols
Amyl acetate
Amyl alcohol
Amyl propionate
Benzene
Butyl acetate
Butyl alcohol
Butyl butyrate
Butyl formate
Butyl propionate
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon tetrachloride
Caustic or carbonated alkali (hot solution)
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloroethylene
Chloroform
Codliver oil
Cyclohexanol
Cyclohexanone
Cyclohexanyl acetate
Diethyl carbonate
Diethylene oxide
Diethyleneglycol monoacetate
Ether
Ethyl acetate
Ethyl alcohol
Glycol diacetate
Glycol monoacetate
Hexyl acetate, secondary
Ligroin (partially)
Linseed oil (hot)
Methanol
Methyl abietate
Methylated spirit
Methylcyclohexanol
Methylcyclohexanone
Methylethyl ketone
Methylpropyl ketone
Methylamyl ketone
Methylbutyl ketone
Mineral oil, thin
Paraldehyde
Petroleum distillates
Petroleum ether
Propylalcohol
Propyl ketone
Sodium carbonate
Sodium hydroxide
Tetrahydronaphthalene
Tetralin
Toluene
Turpentine
Xylene

Special Reagent for Testing Rosin

Nitric acid followed by ammonia

Substitutes for Rosin

Accroides gum
Black boy gum
Yacca gum

Rubber

Activators in Rubber Processing

(Used to reduce the period of vulcanization, stabilizing, and curing of various grades of crude rubber)

AA acids (hydroxy and ketone acids around 225 molecular weight and alcohols and ketones)
Acid 165 (acids of branched and straight-chain hydrocarbons)
Barak (dibutylammonium oleate)
Blue lead
Dibutylammonium oleate
Laurex (technical zinc laurate by the reaction of technical lauric acid and zinc oxide; contains about 20 percent by weight of solvation of accelerators)
Lead carbonate, basic
Lead monoxide
Lead sulphate, basic
Litharge
M.O.D.X. (mixture of organic and inorganic acetates)
S.L. (sodium laurate in lauric acid solution)
Sperzo (a mixture containing 35 percent lauryl alcohol, 20 percent to 25 percent myristyl alcohol, and 40 percent to 45 percent cetyl and stearyl alcohols)
Stearex beads (derived from fish oil by hydrogenation)
Stearic acid
Stearite (new-process stearic acid produced by selective hydrogenation of unsaturated oils)
Tonox
White jack (zinc sulphide)
White lead
Zinc laurate
Zinc oxide, French process, leadfree, or low-lead
Zinc stearate
Zinc sulphide

Antioxidants for Rubber

Abietic acid
Acetaldehydeethylenediamine
Acetonealphanaphthylamine
Acetoneanilin
Acetonebetanaphthylamine
Acetonediphenylamine
Acetonephenylhydrazin
Acetylbetanaphthylmetaphenylenediamine
Acetyldiphenylamine
Acetyldiphenylhydrazin
Age-rites
Age-rite gel (ditolylamines with selected petroleum wax)

(*To be continued*)

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

ACID, TARTARIC — 150 bbls, 26,762 lbs, Karr, Ellis & Co
20 cks, 4,888 lbs
ALBUMEN BLOOD—33 bgs, 4,356 lbs, Eugene Lang, Inc
ARROWROOT—3,000 bgs, 306,000 lbs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
200 bgs, 64,600 lbs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
1,000 bgs, 102,000 lbs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
175 bgs, 17,675 lbs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
ASBESTOS—290 bls, Royal Bank of Canada
BLOOD, DRIED—400 bgs, Stomby Co
CALCIUM TARTRATE — 49 bgs, 8,800 lbs, Standard Brands
141 bgs, 25,229 lbs, Stauffer Chemical Corp
69 bgs, 12,298 lbs, American Cream Tartar Co
CASTOR BEANS — 850 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co
3,400 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
1,136 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co
1,700 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons
333 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
1,700 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons
833 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
1,665 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co
3,387 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons
1,694 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons
CATALYST—1 dm, 450 lbs, Seven Seas Mercantile Transport Co
CATTLE TAIL HAIR — 4 bls, Provincial Bank of Canada
CHEMICALS — 50 cks, Sandoz Chemical Works
43 pkgs, Sandoz Chemical Works
4 cs, Hoffmann La Roche
1 dm, Hoffmann La Roche
13 cs, Goudrand Shipping Co
7 cs, Ganes Chemical Works
11 cs, J E Bernard & Co
9 cks, J E Bernard & Co
69 cs, Goudrand Shipping Co
7 pkgs, Goudrand Shipping Co
10 cks, Sandoz Chemical Works
18 bbls, Sandoz Chemical Works
33 cs, J E Bernard & Co
10 bbls, J E Bernard & Co
88 dms, J E Bernard & Co
2 cs, Muhlethaler, Inc
28 bbls, A E Nydegger & Co
44 cks, A E Nydegger & Co
35 cs, Sandoz Chemical Works
66 cs, J E Bernard & Co
7 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht
3 cs, Gane & Ingram
1 cs, Geigy Co
19 cs, Hoffmann La Roche
5 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht
52 bbls, A E Nydegger & Co
33 cks, A E Nydegger & Co
TEXTILE—15 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works
18 cks, Sandoz Chemical Works
25 dms, Geigy Co
20 cks, Ciba Co
7 bbls, A E Nydegger & Co
60 bbls, Draeger Shipping Co
CHILLIES—183 bgs, 7,296 lbs
244 bgs, 9,302 lbs
CHROME ORE—4,300 tons, 8 cwt, 3 qtrs, 20 lbs, Electro Metallurgical Co
CINCHONA BARK — 220 bls, 22,191 lbs, Merck & Co
COCOA BEANS—1,500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, National City Bank
500 bgs, Bank of New York
1,000 bgs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, National City Bank
500 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co
1,500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co
1,500 bgs, National City Bank
500 bgs
250 bgs, General Cocoa Co
658 bgs
250 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
500 bgs, Wood & Selick
250 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
COCONUTS—116 bgs, 19,720 lbs, H Schnell & Co
332 bgs, 54,780 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co
544 bgs, 89,760 lbs, General Food Corp
450 bgs, 74,250 lbs, General Food Corp
100 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Robertson Bros
330 bgs, 53,790 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co
950 bgs, 156,750 lbs, General Food Corp
COLOMBO ROOT—316 bgs, S B Penick & Co
CORK—12 bgs, Mundet Cork Corp
83 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
50 bgs, Cork Product Co
26 bls, H Stern
25 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co
3 bgs, A H Bull & Co
28 bgs, Victory Shipping Co
CUBES—3 bgs, Cork Product Co
DISCS—6 bgs, Mundet Cork Corp
42 bgs, Grace Line
25 bgs, Crown Cork & Seal Co
SHAVINGS—486 bls, J Sennfelt
61 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
300 bls, Consolidated Cork Corp
168 bls, J Sennfelt
431 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
254 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
350 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
336 bls, J Sennfelt
173 bls, J Sennfelt
367 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
960 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
332 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
WASTE—247 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
501 bls, H Stern
500 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
165 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
785 bls, Cork Trading Co
765 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
1,600 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
502 bls, H Stern
579 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
110 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
160 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
CORK WOOD—165 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
750 bls, Atlantic-Pacific Mfg Co
300 bls, Trust Co of North America
218 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
200 bls, Trust Co of North America
1,000 bls, Pablo Calbet & Co
234 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
400 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
388 bls, Dodge Cork Co, Inc
800 bls, H Casademont
200 bls, J J Goodwin Son
53 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
462 bls, H Casademont
200 bls, J J Goodwin Son
201 bls, Dodge Cork Co, Inc
145 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
445 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
750 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
300 bls, Cork Trading Co
521 bls, Dodge Cork Co
200 bls, Cork Trading Co
COTTON LINTERS—90 bls, New England Waste Co
5 bgs, J E Bernard & Co
CUMARU MEAL—93 bgs, T G Cooper & Co
10 bgs, Simonds & Gray
DIVI-DIVI—848 bgs, J Maitland Co
1,099 bgs, J Maitland Co
3,100 bgs, National City Bank
DRUGS, VEGETABLE — 75 cs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
DYES, ANILIN—34 dms, Draeger Shipping Co
97 dms, Geigy Co
29 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht
9 pkgs, Wedeman & Godknecht
93 dms, Ciba Co., Inc
16 bbls, Geigy Co
14 pkgs, Geigy Co
135 bbls, Wedeman & Godknecht
18 dms, Ciba Co, Inc
34 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works
304 bbls, Geigy Co
108 cks, Goudrand Shipping Corp
57 bbls, Goudrand Shipping Corp
11 cks, Ciba Co, Inc
53 cks, Carbic Color & Chemical Co
5 bbls, Carbic Color & Chemical Co
120 dms, Ciba Co, Inc
43 dms, Geigy Co
112 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works
20 dms, J E Bernard & Co
49 pkgs, J E Bernard & Co
71 bbls, J E Bernard & Co
211 bbls, Geigy Co
199 cks, Goudrand Shipping Co
75 bbls, Goudrand Shipping Co
117 bbls, J E Bernard & Co
21 dms, J E Bernard & Co
91 pkgs, J E Bernard & Co
53 bbls, Geigy Co
4 cs, A E Nydegger & Co
14 bbls, A E Nydegger & Co
256 pkgs, J E Bernard & Co
10 cans, J E Bernard & Co
61 bbls, J E Bernard & Co
58 dms, A E Nydegger & Co
28 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works
155 dms, Draeger Shipping Co
25 cs, Draeger Shipping Co
FLAXSEED — 1,001,000 kilos, 40,040 bus, Kuiper & Bolle
246 bgs, 541 bus, Kuiper & Bolle
FIRECLAY—1 bx, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co
GLANDS, BEEF PANCREAS—188 cs, Swift & Co
CALF PANCREAS—1 cs, Swift & Co
SUPRARENAL—66 cs, Swift & Co
GLUESTOCK—90 bls, First National Bank of Boston
246 bls, Milligan & Higgins Corp
GLYCERIN—180 dms, 119,009 lbs, Juan J Prada
1 box
GUM, PERILLO—70 cs, Chicle Development Co
HAIR, HORSE—14 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
30 bls, Norwich Vitkins Co
80 cs, National City Bank
4 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
17 cs, E B & A C Whiting Co
7 cs, Arnstein Import Corp
12 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
50 cs, National City Bank
10 cs, French American Banking Corp
20 cs, National City Bank
12 bls, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
67 cs, Samuel Zeitlins & Sons
45 cs
MANE—34 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co
TAIL—53 cs, A A Krejtman, Inc
30 cs, J Kane & Co
9 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co
14 cs, H Rosenrirsch Co
30 cs, A A Krejtman, Inc
7 cs, J Kane & Co
LEAD CAPSULES—5 cs, Polaks Frutal Works
LIME JUICE—23 cks, 13,325 lbs
13 cks, Furness, Withy & Co
MACE—1 cs, 93 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co
MANGANESE ORE—609,600 kilos, E J Lavino & Co
406,400 kilos, E J Lavino & Co
2 bgs, Franz W Cassirer
5,000 tons, Electro Metallurgical Co
MANGROVE BARK—345 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
385 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
738 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
MANIOC FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Java American Export Co
500 bgs, Java American Export Co
500 bgs, Java American Export Co
1,000 bgs, Java American Export Co
500 bgs, Java American Export Co
MATE—33 bls, Peter Esteve
19 cs, Peter Esteve
2 bls, Peter Esteve
2 cs, R H Macy & Co
26 cs, R H Macy & Co
39 crates, R H Macy & Co
35 bls, R H Macy & Co
MEAT FLOUR—2,600 bgs, Stomby Co
MICA—80 cs, Marine Export Co
8 cs, National City Bank
MINERAL CONC—300 bgs, Watson Geach Co
99 bgs, W R Grace & Co
MONAZITE SAND—800 bgs, Rare Mineral & Metal Co
400 bgs, Rare Mineral & Metal Co
NUTMEGS—2 bgs, 318 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co
150 bgs, 30,450 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
100 bgs, 20,300 lbs, Thomas Scott & Co
100 bgs, 20,300 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
100 bgs, 20,300 lbs, Van Norden & Archibald
100 bgs, 20,300 lbs, Thomas Scott & Co
150 bgs, 30,450 lbs, Van Norden & Archibald
50 bgs, 10,150 lbs, Thomas Scott & Co
OIL, BAY—14 cs, 500 lbs
5 cs, 190 lbs, Furness, Withy & Co
7 cs, 560 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
21 cs, 1,610 lbs
CASTOR, REFD — 255 dms, Murray Oil Product Co
COD—23 cks, Scandinavian Oil Co
27 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co
50 cks, Scandinavian Oil Co
GAS—87,197 bbls, First National Oil Co
GERANIUM—2 dms, Crefina Trading Co
LIME, DIST—17 cs, 580 lbs
6 cs, 210 lbs, Furness, Withy & Co
NEATSFOOT — 66 dms, Liberty Title & Trust Co
14 cks, Liberty Title & Trust Co
75 dms, Liberty Title & Trust Co
OITICICA—21 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc
385,000 kilos, 847,000 lbs, Brazil Oiticica, Inc
OLIVE—100 dms, Chemical Bank Trust Co
10 dms, Chemical Bank Trust Co
PALM—1,229 tons, United Africa Co
2 bots, Paul Pazery
2 jugs, Paul Pazery
RAPESEED—293,200 kilos, 651,772 lbs, I R Boody & Co
SUNFLOWER SEED—295,035 kilos, 649,077 lbs, I R Boody & Co
153 dms, Bank of London South America
461,920 kilos, 1,016,224 lbs, Swift & Co
PAPAIN—30 cs, 2,220 lbs, Carter Cummings & Co
20 cs, 1,480 lbs, S B Penick & Co
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, 11,242 lbs, Continental Spice Co
250 bgs, 28,050 lbs, J B De Macedo & Stock, Inc
25 bgs, 2,809 lbs, Canadian Pacific Railway
400 bgs, 44,880 lbs, Jose Navarro
25 bgs, 2,809 lbs, Chef Boy Ardee Quality Food, Inc
50 bgs, 5,621 lbs, Continental Spice Co
50 bgs, 5,621 lbs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co
50 bgs, 5,621 lbs, Continental Spice Co
100 bgs, 11,242 lbs, Griffith Laboratories, Inc
25 bgs, 2,809 lbs, Canadian Pacific Railway
300 bgs, 33,671 lbs, M A Porazzi
100 bgs, 11,242 lbs, Euclid Coffee Co
300 bgs, 33,671 lbs, P Seizas
300 bgs, 33,671 lbs, M A Porazzi
PEPPER, LARGE — 100 bgs, 11,286 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
60 lbs, 6,771 lbs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Inc
400 bgs, 44,600 lbs, Schroeder Bros, Inc
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—11,014 tons, Hartol Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—500 bls, 100 tons
750 bls, 150 tons
2,825 bls
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, International Product Corp
335 bgs, R J Vogel Co
1,050 bgs, International Product Corp
ROCK CRYSTAL—45 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
RUTILE ORE—900 bgs
SAGE LEAVES—1,330 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
86 bgs, Dutch American Trading Co
1,000 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
85 bgs, Dutch American Trading Co
143 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
SHARK LIVER—20 dms, Karr, Ellis & Co
1 pkg, G B Ingram
SOAP BARK—17,000 kilos, S B Penick & Co
SODA, HYDROSULPHITE—165 cks, Ciba Co, Inc
SODA, NITRATE—2,304 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp
680,400 kilos, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp
36,308 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp
SPONGES — 16 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co
TARA POWD—231 bgs, 45,918 lbs, Tannin Corp
TARTAR—182 bgs, Standard Brand, Inc
TONKA BEANS—5 cs, Mecke & Co
UVA URSI LEAVES—289 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
VANILLA BEANS — 2 cs, 117 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
35 cs, 1,402 lbs
6 cs, 240 lbs, Tradesman National Bank Trust Co
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—824 bgs, Tannin Corp
WAX, ANIMAL—4 bls, A Hirsh & Co
BEES—50 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co
13 bgs, Kane Import Corp
20 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co
41 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co
50 bgs, D Steengrafe
140 bgs, Lopez, Serrano & Co
11 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz
25 bgs, Lopez, Serrano & Co
60 bls, Lopez, Serrano & Co
86 bgs, Silvio Gaguine & Co
140 bgs, Mac Miller Candle Co
18 bgs, Silvio Gaguine & Co
184 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
40 bgs, E A Bromund Co
21 bgs, E A Bromund Co
150 bgs
101 bgs, D Steengrafe
112 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
100 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co
21 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
149 bgs, D Steengrafe
102 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
176 bgs, Distributing Trading Co
21 pkgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
101 pkgs, D Steengrafe
101 bgs
1 bg, Distributing Trading Co
80 bgs, E A Bromund Co
50 bgs
21 bgs, E A Bromund Co
69 bgs
CARNAUBA—223 bgs, National City Bank
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223 bgs, National City Bank
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56 bgs, National City Bank
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56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
188 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
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63 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
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112 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
34 bgs
OURICURY—5 bgs, Smith & Nichols
188 bgs, A Hurst & Co
63 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
7 bgs, S Stern Stiner & Co
4 bgs, Smith & Nichols
WINE LEES—119 bgs, Standard Brand, Inc
370 bgs, 47,988 lbs, Brainer & Co
102 bgs, Standard Brand, Inc

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—14,600 tons
IRON ORE—21,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
KEROSENE—119,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J
MANGANESE ORE—6,300 tons
7,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
3,000 tons
8,250 tons
OIL, FUEL—115,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J
110,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J
3,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J

Philadelphia Imports

CHROME ORE—4,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co
3,300 tons
CORK WOOD—12,272 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
CRYOLITE — 2,306 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co
NICKEL MATTE—650 tons
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co
325,150 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp

Fire Fighting Equipment Export License Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau
February 18, 1942

The Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Export Control, announced today that effective February 25, all general licenses authorizing the exportation of fire fighting equipment to all destinations except Canada, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Newfoundland, Greenland, and Iceland, are to be revoked.

Arsenic Importer-Distributor Association Formed in U.K.

An association of importers-distributors of arsenic is being formed in the United Kingdom to handle the distribution of all supplies of this material, according to the Department of Commerce. The term "importer-distributor" is defined as a person who purchased arsenic from an overseas source of supply and distributed arsenic, either directly or indirectly to consumers. Any person who carried out both these functions in any part of the period from January 1, 1938, to June 30, 1941, is eligible for membership in the association. Supplies will be allotted for distribution on a quota basis

Silver Outlook as Substitute For Strategic Metals Discussed

The outlook for silver as a substitute for strategic metals is the theme of the February number of *Priorities*, house magazine of the Prior Chemical Corporation, this city. The characteristics of silver and its chief uses in industry and the arts are noted, but the emphasis is on the extent to which it is replacing other metals now in such urgent demand for war needs.

Navicert Quotas Filled

The British Ministry of Economic Warfare has announced that quotas have been filled on additional commodities.

Sweden:—Tanning specialty compound, sulfonated castor oil, sulfonated cod oil, leather dressing, chromic acid.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Equipment:—Ecuador has approved a decree-law which authorizes a special allotment of $1,500,000 of foreign exchange for the purchase of various types of machinery, tools, spare parts, etc. The articles which may be imported under the special exchange quota are specifically listed and importers are not permitted to place orders greater than twice the imports of similar products during the period from January 1 to November 30, 1942.

Fertilizers:—The British Ministry of Supply has issued an order controlling the use and sale of fertilizers. It provides for the acquisition by firms of compound fertilizers under the authority of phosphoric acid fertilizer certificates, which are issued by the Agricultural executive committees. By this order firms will be able to purchase compound fertilizers for delivery further ahead than sixty days.

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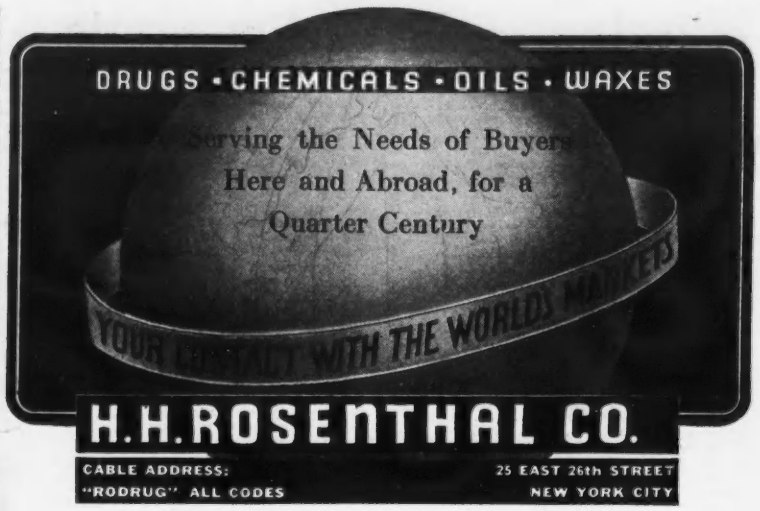
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